# EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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JUNE, 1935

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# EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 12 | JUNE, 1935 | NUMBER 6

## John Hays Hammond

ON MARCH 31 last, John Hays Hammond, one of the world's greatest mining engineers, attained the ripe and eventful age of eighty. On that same day, "The Autobiography of John Hays Hammond", in two volumes, was released for sale, in thousands of book stores throughout the United States. Other book-sellers in Great Britain, South Africa, Canada, Australia, and the lesser number that are located in Mexico, South America, in the Orient, and on the Continent, are now supplying it to not alone mining engineers, but teachers, statesmen, and travelers, for Mr. Hammond is quite as well known abroad as he is at home. While past eighty, Mr. Hammond is yet active, not alone mentally, but physically. If one were to ask him the secret of his physical well-being, he would doubtless reply by saying, "Work".

*John Hays Hammond*

America has produced many dynamic characters, men whose creed was foundationed on the theory that there were things to do, and perhaps Mr. Hammond's name deserves to be placed at or near the top of this list. He is possessed of another characteristic, that of associating himself with men of courage and forceful personality, and so he, early in life, became the friend, confidant, and fellow-worker of men of the character of George Hearst, who was a factor in the development of the Homestake Mine in the Black Hills, the Anaconda Copper in Montana, and the Ontario silver mine in Utah.

Mr. Hammond was born in San Francisco in 1855, his father, Richard Pindell Hammond, Major of Artillery, a West Point man, arriving on the side-wheel steamer Oregon, on April 1, 1849. As the side-wheeler could not negotiate the round-the-Horn passage, the Major and his command made their way across the Isthmus, sailing from Panama. While the boy was not actually a "forty-niner", he was possessed of a "forty-nine" background, his uncle, John Coffee Hays, former Colonel of Texas Rangers, serving as the first sheriff of San Francisco. In 1852, Colonel Hays' widowed sister, with her little daughter, left her Atlantic steamer at Aspinwall (New Colon), crossing the fever-strieken Isthmus with a donkey train, accompanied by a horde of gold seekers, to arrive in Frisco at last, there later to become the wife of the young army officer and the mother of John Hays Hammond.

When Major Hammond came to San Francisco, it was a mere collection of huts, resting on a mud flat. When the boy John was born, it had grown to 70,000 population, perhaps the most colorful settlement the world ever saw. The cry of gold is always and forever answered by the adventurous ones, strong, courageous souls who count not the price they pay. Then following close comes another element, the ghouls and harpies who prey on the more simple gold-seeker. In 1855, San Francisco was known as the "Wickedest City in the World". It held what was known as the "Barbary Coast", a region infested with gamblers, confidence men, thugs and robbers, with harlots who spoke every known language and whose knowledge of vice compassed all that was invented since the days of Sodom and Gomorrah, sailors from every clime, Spanish, French, Portuguese and the little Lascars from Algeria, largely making up this motley army who left vice to go to sea, only when drugged or beaten into insensibility by a press-gang. Young Hammond saw it all, he saw the coming of the Chinese, the army of gold-seekers, and he saw the coming of the Pony Express which arrived April 12, 1860.

At the age of sixteen, the boy was sent east to school, an eventful journey over the Central and

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Union Pacific lines. He mentions the hand brakes then used on the coaches and the huge cone-shaped wood-burner smoke stacks used on the Central Pacific locomotives. The boy was delighted to learn that one of the train conductors he rode with had been scalped by Indians, the "lifting" perhaps the size of a dollar, merely a half friendly gesture. Mr. Hammond mentions buffalo crossing the tracks, and herds of antelope that raced the train for miles. In October, 1871, he entered Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, to prepare for Yale. Graduated from Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, Hammond next entered the then leading mining school of the world, Freiberg, Germany. It has been our privilege to know two great Freiberg men, Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond and John Hays Hammond. The path of Dr. Raymond led largely toward scientific writing, though he was a brilliant geologist and engineer. Mr. Hammond became not only a great engineer, but an empire builder. Of this, more anon.

Mr. Hammond, in speaking of his school days, touches on the now general craze to make a college graduate out of every boy and girl, regardless of their fitness or desires. Of this perversion of education, he said:

> "Entirely too many boys go to college who never ought to be within the gates. They have no idea of what they want. Many are seeking social prestige, fame in athletics, or the benefits they feel college contacts will bring them later in business life. During my long experience in employing graduates of various colleges, English boys in South Africa and Americans here, I have found them often ridiculously unable to adjust themselves to practical circumstances and utterly unprepared to undertake what seems to me to be their actual education. The source of this unfitness lies in the trivial, I believe, aims they harbored in their academic careers."

Mr. Hammond relates many interesting experiences in connection with his early exploratory work in New Mexico, Old Mexico, the Couer d' Alene, and Central America. Then came the call to Africa, Mr. Hammond arriving in England in April, 1893, where Barney Barnato employed him to take charge of his South Africa gold mines for $50,000 a year. Barnato, whose real name was Barnett Isaacs, was the son of a Jewish shop-keeper in the Whitechapel district of London, self-educated, possessed of a brilliant mind, a natural entertainer, he was very popular in intellectual circles. Mr. Hammond states that Barnato could quote most extensively and accurately from Shakespeare and was an amateur actor of marked ability. Barnato bought his first mine with money saved from his shop set up in Kimberley. Five years later, he floated his first company in the diamond fields, which yielded a flood of jewels. This was in 1876. In 1888, two companies, the De Beers, headed by Barnato, and the Kimberley, controlled by Cecil Rhodes, were consolidated, and these properties, the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., yet control the world's output of diamonds.

Mr. Hammond did not long remain with Barnato. Differences arose, and Hammond resigned to be snapped up by Cecil Rhodes at a salary of $75,000 a year, plus a share in the profits. Mr. Hammond tells this story of his beginning with Rhodes, a relation which lasted for seven years:

> " 'Mr. Hammond,' he began. 'I take it you are not in South Africa for your health?'
>
> " 'No, Mr. Rhodes,' I replied, 'with due appreciation for the climate of South Africa, I prefer that of California.'
>
> " 'Well,' he continued, 'how would the idea appeal to you of taking charge of all my mining interests on the Rand?' and he added, 'Name your own salary!'
>
> " 'Seventy-five thousand dollars a year and a participation in the profits would suit me.'
>
> " 'All right,' he promptly agreed.
>
> " 'But,' I added, 'I want to deal directly with you without interference from your local board of directors. Unless this can be arranged, I can't accept.'
>
> "I told him frankly that I had a very poor opinion of his properties, but I felt that with his backing I could acquire some other mining interests to level up his investments. Rhodes picked up a scrap of paper only a few inches long, and wrote on it:
>
> *"Mr. Hammond is authorized to make any purchases for going ahead, and has full authority, provided he informs me of it and gets no protest.*
>
> "In this brief manner I was made chief consulting engineer of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, and soon afterwards of the British South Africa Company (Chartered), which controlled the mining rights of the country then known as Mashonaland and Matabeleland. On the sole strength of this little scrap of paper, I spent many hundred thousand pounds."

Barnato met with reverses, and took his own life by jumping from the steamship Scott while on his way home to England.

Few men attained such prominence as Cecil Rhodes, the fifth son of a clergyman, the boy born in a quiet little vicarage in Hertfordshire, England, July 5, 1853. Intended for the church, his health broke, and at sixteen he went to Natal, South Africa, to join an elder brother in cotton raising. Then

came the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley, and in 1871, the two brothers had exchanged cotton raising for diamond digging. Oxford was a part of young Rhodes' tradition, and gaining enough money from diamond digging, he returned to England, entering Oriel College, Oxford, when he was twenty. When the young man was but nineteen, he made an extensive journey through South Africa with his brother, Herbert. As he traveled across the rolling veldts, he read his well-worn Greek and Latin classics which he carried with him, and it was then that his dreams of empire began. We quote from Mr. Hammond:

"He became convinced that this country, so full of potentialities yet so sparsely populated, should and could be secured for occupation by Great Britain. This was directly in line with his fondness for Aristotle, whom he had now accepted as a guide and whose precept he followed in seeking the 'highest object' on which to exercise the 'highest activity of the soul.' During this trip he found that 'highest object' to which he proposed to devote his future life —the domination of the world by the British people.

"The political theory on which his career was patterned is set forth in the first of his six wills, written on the long vacation at Kimberley when he was only twenty-two. The preamble states his reasons for accepting the aggrandizement of the British Empire as his ultimate aim of practical achievement. It ends with a single bequest—everything of which he might die possessed was to be used to further this great purpose.

"Rhodes's plan was to form a secret society whose aim would be to extend British rule throughout the world by perfecting a system of emigration from the British Isles to any and all lands that could be colonized successfully by energy, labor, and enterprise. He specifically enumerated those parts of the world which he considered suitable for this purpose: the whole of Africa, Palestine, the Euphrates Valley, Cyprus and Crete, all of South America, whatever Pacific Islands were not already possessed by Great Britain, the Malay Archipelago, the Chinese and Japanese seaboard, and, lastly, the recovery of the United States as an integral part of the British Empire.

"He proposed to have these colonies represented in an imperial parliament which would weld them together. The resultant power would 'render wars impossible and would promote the best interests of humanity.' This, in its initial form, was the grandiose political theory of this amazing young man. Present-day psychiatrists would designate this a Messianic complex. Modified by circumstances, it served as a model throughout his life. Again and again in Rhodes's utterances we find expression of his love of peace and of humanity."

* * * * *

"Rhodes never made any secret of his aims and ambitions. He loved to get out a big atlas and study it. Perhaps the best known story about him is that in which, sweeping his hand over the map of Africa from the Cape to the Mediterranean, he exclaimed, 'I want to see that all British red!' It was in line with this ideal of building an empire for Great Britain that he relentlessly pushed the British boundaries always farther and farther towards his 'North.'

"He also enjoyed speculating as to the future of China and Mexico and other backward countries, trying to look far into the future to envisage their interrelations.

"Rhodes was a sincere admirer of America and Americans. Once, in a reflective mood, he remarked to me that 'the English-speaking race, by its virtues of courage and justice, and in spite of much muddling, holds the keys of the world. You Americans and we Britishers both prefer peace to war, and right to wrong. With all our faults, we are the peacemakers.'

"Then, after a long pause, he burst forth again and exclaimed with great vehemence, 'Unless we English-speaking peoples stand together, all that we hold dear and all the ideals we represent will be lost.'"

Few descriptions of great men equal that written by the American engineer about Cecil Rhodes. The man who came to Africa, a sickly boy of sixteen, lived, though his life was a short one (49 years), long enough to add to the British Empire territory equal to the combined areas of the British Isles, France, Prussia, Austria, and Spain. His work was of Olympian proportions, and his Oxford scholarships whereby forty-eight young Americans enter that great university annually, was not the least of his many achievements. When Rhodes felt that his end was near, he said, "The great fault of life is its shortness. Just as one is beginning to know the game, one has to stop." Then as the end drew closer, he said, "So little done, so much to do." Mr. Hammond, out of seven years of intimacy with Rhodes, formed more than admiration for the empire builder. We would gather from his book that he held for this strange, silent character, a strong personal affection.

When Mr. Hammond entered the Rand gold fields of South Africa he decided that shafts sunk to considerable depth would be necessary, the surface work proving other than profitable. The "Robinson Deep" is now operating at a depth of 8,500 feet vertically, or a distance of three miles following the ore body. The temperature stands between

100 and 120 degrees Fahrenheit, relative humidity 90 to 100 per cent, causing many fatal cases of heat-stroke. Mr. Hammond had not been in Africa two years when the political pot began to stir, simmering at first, only to boil over into the Boer War later on. The Boers, an agricultural people, began to be jealous of the "Uitlander", or outside activities, largely represented by British mining interests, the South African Republic then governed by Johannes Paulus Kruger, known as Oom, or Uncle, Paul. Of Kruger, Mr. Hammond said:

> "Oom Paul's religion had a decided touch of the fanatical. He belonged to the narrow and uncompromising Dopper sect of the Dutch Reformed Church. His speeches were peppered with Biblical quotations. He was a fundamentalist in every sense of the word. To him the first book of the Bible was literally true.
>
> "He even firmly believed that the world was flat. The stubbornness of this belief is illustrated by an anecdote told me by Captain Joshua Slocum, an American who visited Kruger while circumnavigating the globe in a thirty-foot sailing boat.
>
> "At the end of a short but pleasant interview in Pretoria, Oom Paul asked him, 'In what direction, Captain, do you intend to continue your voyage?'
>
> "'I'm going right around the world, Mr. President,' replied the captain.
>
> "'Don't lie,' warned Kruger in all seriousness. 'You mean across the world.'
>
> "Kruger was born out of his time. He might have been a great leader, given a patriarchal society; there was no niche in the Twentieth Century Hall of Fame for a shepherd peasant leader. His very greed for land, and more land, for his burghers was against him. He wanted a succession of Dutch farms, each to include thousands of acres: he wanted Zululand, Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, Mashonaland, Swaziland, Stellaland, and a road to the sea. By devious methods, he played one faction against another in his endeavor to attain these ends.
>
> "On the one hand was a simple, patriarchal, pastoral society; on the other, an urban industrial civilization. The reason for this schism between the Uitlander and the Boer of the Kruger type was not hard, therefore, to comprehend. The Boer burgher was in no way interested in mining; he was a peasant with the conservative, reactionary and suspicious nature of that class. But he was more than this: he was cunning, brave, and stubbornly intent on keeping what he regarded as his birthright."

This situation led to the historic Jameson Raid, in which Hammond became involved, and for which he was sentenced to death by hanging, along with Lionel Phillips, George Farrer, and Colonel Francis Rhodes.

Immediately after sentence, the four "Uitlanders" were placed in the death cell, with a death watch set over them. After a sleepless night, they were told that the death sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment. After several days in prison, the four were told that they would have to serve fifteen years instead of life, and when protests came in from all over the world, Oom Paul decided to relax, proposing a fine of $250,000 for each man, this sum later cut to $125,000. Cecil Rhodes paid Mr. Hammond's fine as an advance on future profits from their gold mining interests. The engineer's story of his jail experience, particularly with regard to food supplies, is worth quoting:

> "Immedately upon our arrival at the jail, the prisoners were searched and all our money, jewelry, tobacco, matches, and pipes were taken away. Tobacco was always contraband and had to be smuggled in.
>
> "Jail regulations were ultimately relaxed in respect to visitors, books, and papers. Except for spasmodic censorship, we could write and receive letters freely. The most unpleasant aspect of our treatment was that we were once more put on Kaffir rations, but soon most of the Reformers' wives arrived in Pretoria and were moving heaven and earth to better conditions for their husbands.
>
> "Mrs. Solly Joel used to come into the prison with the crown of her hat filled with cigars, a bottle of cream under her skirt, and a brace of ducks (too well broiled to quack) concealed in her bustle. Mrs. Clement wore a huge sausage around her waist. In the big sleeves of the period the ladies were able to conceal tins of sardines, beef essence, condensed milk, and other delicacies. After a short while, however, the rules were again modified so that food could be sent in from the Pretoria Club, as had been done during our first imprisonment."

The second and concluding volume of Mr. Hammond's autobiography, which deals with his life in London, his return to America, where an intimacy with the late President Taft had its beginning, and the many activities which he later engaged in, reads like a chapter from a world Blue Book. It was given to but few men to know, as Mr. Hammond knew, and intimately, so many men and women who had won fame in every walk of life. To list their names would alone require many pages. In 1922, Mr. Hammond, with Dr. George Otis Smith, Clark Howell, Thomas R. Marshall, Dr. Charles P. Neil, and Dr. Edward T. Devine, were appointed as members of the United States Coal Commission. It was our privilege to do at this

time, some gratuitous work for Mr. Hammond, which was repaid to us many times over by the hours spent with him in his office and his home on Kalorama Road. In his library, Mr. Hammond has framed and autographed photographs of kings, soldiers, statesmen, and engineers, which few possess. The work done by the Coal Commission, under his chairmanship, was of invaluable character, but alas, the coal industry did not wish to be tranquilized and little came out of it. The attitude of the industry toward the Commission was well shown by Governor Thomas R. Marshall, when on a certain morning a number of prominent coal operators appeared with a great lawyer whom they had retained at much cost. Governor Marshall remarked that while he as a lawyer was quite sympathetic with any proposal to employ the profession, he felt that operators who should know the practical work of coal mining should be able to present their own ease.

Mr. Hammond's personal opinion, as set out in his book of the problems that confront the coal industry, are as sound today as when he arrived at them in 1922.

> "We did not solve the coal problem, nor did we expect to. In presenting our report we uttered the warning that the solution of the coal problem could only grow out of a sustained and thoughtful effort over many years by the public, by Congress, by industry, and by students generally. The problem is almost unbelievably complex and there is no easy short-cut to a solution.
>
> "This is not the place for an analysis of the report, though two of the principles underlying it may be mentioned. The first of these is that the coal industry is clothed with a public interest, which means that it is not possible for the nation to sit idly by while operators and miners fight each other to a standstill. The government has a right to supervise and to regulate, though fixing of prices and wages was not advised, nor was compulsory arbitration. Furthermore, the collection and publication by the government of data showing costs, profits, and wages, and the airing of the points in dispute in a labor crisis, would, it was thought, bring to bear an enlightened public opinion that neither disputant could afford to flout.
>
> "The second principle is in a sense the corollary of the first. We recommended that the responsibility for the smooth running of the industry should lie within the industry itself; we felt that legislative action would tend to diminish efficiency rather than increase it, and that private development, if carried on honestly and as a quasi-public utility, ought to be encouraged. There was in the published figures an implied warning on the monopolistic control of the anthracite fields and the artificially high prices maintained there, particularly for coal used in domestic consumption. The deplorable condition of labor, both union and nonunion, was pointed out in no uncertain terms."

In 1911, President Taft appointed Mr. Hammond Special Ambassador to represent the United States at the Coronation of George V., King of England, and the British Empire. The Coronation took place on June 22, 1911, and on May 6 of this year, the King's Silver Jubilee was celebrated. England changes but slowly, and the story of the crowning of the King in Westminster Abbey, as told by Mr. Hammond, will be but little changed when the ceremony next occurs.

> "The vibrant hush inside the huge church, which for centuries has been the burying place of England's kings and distinguished subjects, came as a sharp change from the tumult of the crowd outside, who were shouting continuously, 'God save the King.' As we went forward it seemed dark at first, in spite of thousands of lighted candles and faint rays of sunlight streaming down from high windows. As our eyes became accustomed to the dimness, we could see the great cross formation of the Abbey, and far down the long narrow nave, the sanctuary and the gold of the altar in the circle of bright lights burning at the rear of the church. In front of the altar stood King Edward's antique chair, and the Stone of Destiny on which so many English kings had been crowned.
>
> "We had entered the Abbey in the same order as we had proceeded through the streets: first the representatives of the powers, then the peers and peeresses, followed shortly by the immediate royal family.
>
> "As we took our places, pools of light filtered through stained-glass windows, the reflection of the brilliant colors and flashing jewels of the assemblage lay softly on the ancient gray stone walls.
>
> "The peers and peeresses sat tier above tier in the transepts and above and nearer the altar were the royal boxes. The tiers as well as the galleries ranging along the nave were draped with velvet hangings of blue and silver-gray. Looking over the crowd, the prevailing colors seemed to be blue, gray, and white, with flashes of scarlet from uniforms and trains and the ceremonial garb of the prelates.
>
> "A large choir, drawn from the various churches of London, sang at intervals during the ceremony.
>
> "The Queen entered as the anthem began: 'I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord.' As the Westminster choirboys chanted, 'Vivat! Vivat! Rex

Georgius,' the King appeared in crimson and ermine, and proceeded slowly to the sanctuary. Their Majesties knelt in prayer, and the crowd became silent.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury, standing in front of the altar, began the ritual. He administered the oath, and the King, after kissing the Bible, moved to the coronation chair and was anointed on the crown of his head, his breast, and the palms of both hands. Then came the investiture with sword, spurs, and ring. The imperial mantle was placed across his shoulders, and the orb put in his hand. As he held the royal scepter in his right hand and the rod of mercy in his left, St. Edward's crown was placed upon the King's head by the archbishop. The silver trumpets of the heralds jubilantly rang out, and the bells of Westminster, of London, of England, of the British dominions the world over, took up the antiphonal chorus.

"George V ascended his throne. The Prince of Wales kissed him on both cheeks and on the hand. The senior duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron then did homage, each on behalf of his order.

"After the shorter and simpler ritual of the crowning of the Queen, George and Mary partook of Holy Communion. The great choir then sang the *Gloria in Excelsis* and the *Te Deum*.

"Preceded by heralds, yeomen of the guard, standard bearers, court officials, state functionaries, Knights of the Garter, pages, and the Abbey clergy, the King, now in purple velvet, the imperial crown on his head, the orb in his left hand, the scepter in his right, left the Abbey to the triumphant strains of the national anthem.

"The ceremony was over. We filed out of the Abbey, in the order of precedence established for the occasion."

It is rather difficult to cease comment on, not Mr. Hammond's book, but his eventful life. Never ceasing to be a true American, Mr. Hammond, the engineer, whose code was to get things done, could sit with and break bread with kings, as he often did, and yet retain his affection for work and the men, however rough they may have been, with whom he had shared perils and hardships. To a lesser extent than Rhodes, he helped found an empire in Africa, and there are few mining fields in either the New or the Old World that his hand has not touched. Mr. Hammond could match wits with the genius of the world, love and understand Wagnerian music, play with young boys, and found a home for poor and indigent old Gloucester fishermen with whom he loved to spin yarns. Of these old men, he remarks:

"Sailors, like miners, are notoriously spendthrifts and these of Gloucester were no exception. They would arrive at the Home in a destitute condition. Because they no longer went to sea, and there was no chance of their reaching the traditional sailors' grave, they had a great dread of potter's field. For that reason I provided a cemetery near Gloucester where all could be assured a decent burial. Above the gate is inscribed:

AND HERE REST. BRAVE TOILER OF THE SEA,
SLEEP UNDISTURBED.
GOD'S PEACE BE WITH THEE.

"Many of the inmates were choosey about the location of their graves. There were two in particular, bunkies since boyhood, who quarreled daily and, I fear, nightly, but who exacted from me a promise that they might be buried side by side.

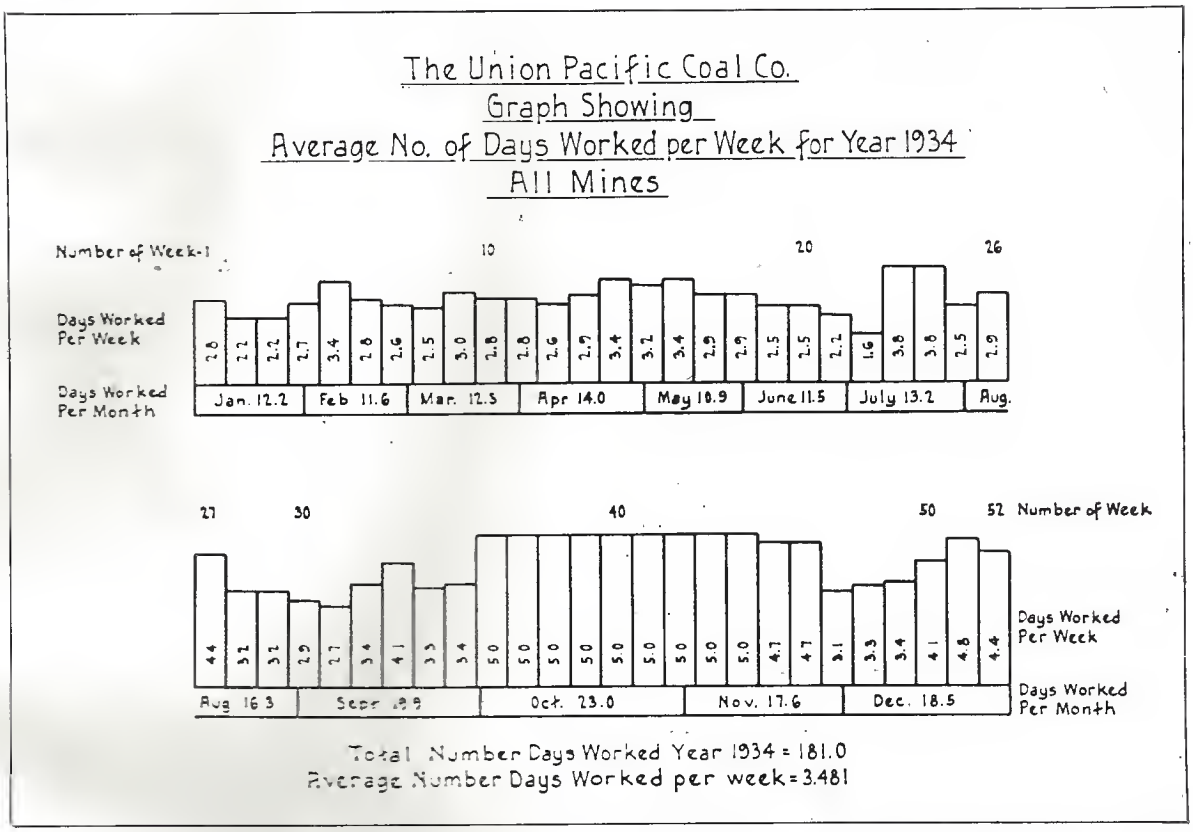
"Like the old prospectors of the West, they were given to enlarging upon their experiences. I used to slip them a little grog and a pipe of tobacco and then start them off spinning yarns. Each of the yarns would grow somewhat better than the one just told. But when they overstepped the bounds and the yarn became too fantastic, the size of the fish too large, or description of some strange sea serpent or 'queer doings' in foreign lands became utterly preposterous, I would raise my hand in protest and say: 'Wait a minute, boys! Not quite so fast! Remember, I can tell some "tall" stories myself.' "

Past four score in years, John Hays Hammond can look back upon a useful life, one that was fraught with adventure, rich with results. With Mark Twain, he can well say, "Whom haven't I known?" With his friend, Cecil Rhodes, he can also properly say, when his time comes, "The great fault of life is its shortness. Just as one is beginning to know the game, one has to stop."

# Run of the Mine

## The Five-day Week

ONE of the most prejudicial and annoying regulations imposed on the bituminous coal industry by the Coal Code was that of restricting the working period to five days per week. We understand clearly that the shift from eight hours to seven hours per working day, a reduction in working time of 12.5 per cent, was imposed with the idea that additional employment would be made available to mine workers, that is to say, that additional men would be employed to take up the shortage.


The Union Pacific Coal Co.
Graph Showing
Average No. of Days Worked per Week for Year 1934
All Mines
Number of Week-1
10
20
26
Days Worked Per Week
Days Worked Per Month
2.0 2.1 2.2 2.7 3.4 2.6 2.6 2.5 3.0 2.8 2.8 2.6 2.9 3.4 3.2 3.4 2.9 2.9 2.5 2.5 2.2 1.6 3.8 3.8 2.5 2.9
Jan. 12.2
Feb 11.6
Mar. 12.5
Apr 14.0
May 10.9
June 11.5
July 13.2
Aug.
27
30
40
50
52 Number of Week
4.4 3.2 3.2 2.9 2.7 3.4 4.1 3.5 3.4 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 4.7 4.7 3.1 3.3 3.4 4.1 4.8 4.4
Days Worked Per Week
Aug 16.3
Sept 18.9
Oct. 23.0
Nov. 17.6
Dec. 18.5
Days Worked Per Month
Total Number Days Worked Year 1934 = 181.0
Average Number Days Worked per week = 3.481

In so far as the State of Wyoming is concerned that result was not attained, the Chief State Mine Inspector's reports indicating a total of 3,792 men employed in Wyoming coal mines in 1933, with 3,778 men employed in 1934, a reduction of fourteen men. this reduction in manpower taking place in the face of an increase of 9.3 per cent in tons mined. most of the increase, however, produced by The Union Pacific Coal Company, which, by the way. increased its manpower by employing 136 additional men.

We are reproducing herewith a graph showing the average days worked by weeks in all mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company for the year 1934, the vertical sections representing the weeks worked, with the days worked shown therein. the horizontal sections below representing the month. with the average days per month worked shown therein. The total number of days worked during the year in all mines was 181.0, the average number of days worked per week in all mines was 3.481.

With 306 working days in the year, our mines worked but fifty-nine per cent of the possible working time, the average, as stated, less than three and one-half days per week. The poorest working time occurred early in July, the average for one week but 1.6 days. For eight weeks, or approximately two months, the working time was two and one-half days per week or less, and the full five days working time per week was only attained for nine weeks commencing October 1st and ending Friday, November 16th.

Not two per cent of the coal mines in the United States enjoy a continuous market, on the other hand seasonal spreads in demand exist throughout the industry, and certainly if the coal industry is to be restricted to seven hours per day the men employed therein should be given the opportunity to work six days per week during the limited period when such is available. The present restriction can only have one result, i.e., necessitating carrying more developed territory. more machinery, with resultant increases in material. interest and taxation charges. leaving a correspondingly lower margin for distribution between capital investment and labor.

The analysis of work time shown for The Union Pacific Coal Company is withal much more favorable in so far as uniformity of working time is concerned than obtained in the great majority of commercial mines, particularly those which largely depend upon domestic fuel demands.

## Chancellorsville Re-enacted

ON MAY 2, 1935, on the field of Fairview Heights, the Chancellorsville Battlefield, Virginia, cannons thundered, their echoes thrown back from the wooded heights across the ground where, seventy-two years before, General Robert E. Lee,

with the Stonewall Brigade, General Jackson's corps, attacked the position of Franklin's and Mott's brigades on Fairview Heights, where, to use the words of the historian, armies first learned the value of "digging in".

The mock engagement of May 2 took place not far from the Bivouac stone, the site of the conference on May 1, 1863, between Generals Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, where the flank attack upon General Joseph Hooker's Northern Army was decided upon. Some six hundred grey clad cadets of the Virginia Military Institute represented the Confederate forces and the world renowned 5th Marines of Belleau Wood fame, dressed in the blue of the Civil War days, represented the Northern forces. Elements of the 3rd U. S. Cavalry also participated in the re-enacted engagement.

It will be recalled that General Hooker, with a force approximating twice the men and guns in Lee's command, crossed the Rappahannock with the intention of enveloping Lee's right and left flanks, catching and crushing him in a pincer-like movement. Lee and Jackson boldly decided to employ the same strategy, Jackson moving 32,000 men to attack Hooker's right flank, leaving Lee with but 14,000 men to meet Hooker's main attack. Jackson struck first, disorganized Hooker's plans and his forces, the engagement ending with Hooker's withdrawal across the Rappahannock, the Federal losses, killed, wounded, and missing, 16,800, the Confederates suffering a similar loss of 12,700. It was at Chancellorsville that General Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men, mistaking their commander and staff for a Federal scouting party.

The mile-long side of the battlefield was lined with thousands, and the charge of the cadets, each company bearing a large Confederate flag, the symbol of a gallantly fought but lost cause, was indeed thrilling. Miss Sue Chancellor, now 88, watched the battle with keen and critical eye. In 1863, she was a girl of 16, the Chancellor House her father's home, taken by General Hooker as his headquarters, the brick walls still standing. Lieutenant W. L. Cox, now 97, who charged Fairview Heights as a youth of 25, was also present.

An interested spectator was Miss Hallie Taliaferro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Rock Springs. Mr. Taliaferro's father served as a staff officer for General Lee during the battle, an uncle, General William D. Taliaferro, commanded a division in the battle, and five other uncles of Mr. Taliaferro, as well as the father of Mrs. Taliaferro, served with Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. A cousin of Miss Taliaferro from the Virginia Military Institute served as an officer on the Confederate side in the re-enacted battle of May 2.

At the close of the exercises, 36 marine planes dropped flowers on the graves of the 19,000 men who died at Chancellorsville. The battle was a moving scene, a few screamed out the old "Rebel yell", but throat-tightening and tears were more in evidence.

## Bonus Payments

WITH the close of April accounts, the bulletin showing the relative standing of our eight mines has been posted.

Superior "E" Mine held first place in January, falling to second place in February, where it stood on April 30. Rock Springs No. 4 was in second place in January, taking first place in February, where it stood on April 30.

With eight months yet to go, there is an excellent chance for the mines now occupying lower positions to rise to first and second place. With several thousand dollars at stake, the effort is worth making.

## Now We Have All Gone Emotional

SOME time ago, we commented on the fact that our present-day government, in much of the world, was the result of emotional surges rather than reason and logic. A few weeks ago, the characteristic of thinking your way to wealth with work in the background, "getting something for nothing", so to speak, took a new form, the chain letter route.

Having its beginning in Denver, originating with a few racketeers, the craze spread like wild-fire, the dime first asked for in the name of "Hope, Faith, Charity", rising to a dollar and to five dollars a beg. To obtain addresses to whom the hundreds of thousands of letters were sent, the telephone books and city directories were drawn upon, rooms in tenement districts were rented as headquarters, for writing the letters and gathering in the dimes and dollars of the dupes, whom Sinclair Lewis, Dr. Townsend, Chas. Coughlin, Huey Long, and other mountebanks have educated to believe that the world can lift itself up by pulling on its own boot straps.

Renting a telephone, we did not escape, in fact few escaped, the first letter we received reading as follows:

"PROSPERITY CLUB
(IN GOD WE TRUST)
HOPE FAITH CHARITY

"This charm was started in the hope of bringing prosperity to you. Within three days, make five copies of this letter, leaving off the top name and address and adding your name and address at the bottom of the list, and send to five of your friends to whom you wish prosperity to come. In omitting the top name,

send that person one dollar ($1.00) as a charity donation. In turn, as your name leaves the top, you will receive 15,625 letters with donations amounting to $15,625.00, if the chain is unbroken.

"Now! Is this worth one dollar to you? Have the FAITH your friends had and this charm will not be broken.

"IN GOD WE TRUST
PROSPERITY CLUB
IN GOD WE TRUST"

The chain letter started by rats who wished to graft on their fellow weaklings, soon turned into a burlesque affair, one Denver lady asking that five dandelions be taken out of her lawn by each one addressed. Others substituted the dime request to read, a bale of hay, a pair of old socks, or a discarded razor blade. If America would exercise its sense of humor on some of our national government schemes to save the nation without work, the result would be very healthful.

## Railroad Week

PLANS are being completed for the celebration of "Railroad Week" during the period June 10 to 15, inclusive. The mayors of the various towns in the west are being asked to issue a proclamation, setting aside this period that tribute may be paid to the western railroads for their progressive action in air-conditioning their principal trains and other outstanding achievements. All citizens and organizations will be asked to take an active part in the celebrations planned for this week.

## The God of Broken Things

SOME weeks ago, a very brilliant Canadian churchman preached a sermon, his subject "The God of Broken Things". Later on, he was handed a copy of the poem reproduced herewith, this poem written by a man with a university education, who was then an inmate of one of Canada's largest penitentiaries.

The poem not only carries rather unusual literary merit, but, originating as it did with a man who had suffered a bitter experience, it seems to the writer to be well worth preserving.

THE GOD OF BROKEN THINGS

He is the God of broken things;
Of faltering feet and blinded eyes;
Of helpless hands and wounded wings
That cannot rise.

He is the God of broken homes;
Of empty chairs and cheerless hearths;
And of the wanderer who roams
Forsaken paths.

He is the God of broken dreams;
That time's slow tread has trampled on;
Of fires that give forth fitful gleams
And then are gone.

He is the God of broken songs;
Of trembling lips and bitter tears;
And of loneliness that longs
For vanished years.

He is the God of broken hopes;
Of faith that walks on sinking sands;
And in the deepening darkness gropes
For helping hands.

He is the God of broken hearts;
Of souls assailed by silent grief,
For whom the solace earth imparts
Bring no relief.

But, Oh, the God of broken things
Takes up the fragments that remain
And loves to teach the trusting wings
To rise again.

## That Garden Tract

From time to time in recent issues of our magazine, we have dwelt on the subject of planning a garden, either of flowers or vegetables. Have you made a start in that direction? If not, June is not one whit too late—get out with your trusty spade and dig up a plot of ground surrounding your home and you will find you have not only been benefited by the exercise, but as well, your table has been furnished with fresh onions, radishes, lettuce, or what have you? So profitable may it prove, that you will wish to continue the practice from year to year. It can be taken care of in spare hours, either morning or evening, and any muscular pains or troubles derived from the work quickly disappear. It will be a saving to the family exchequer and as a familiar "ad" states quite succinctly "the taste tells". Your efforts may "let you in" on the annual prize awards given by the Company each Fall.

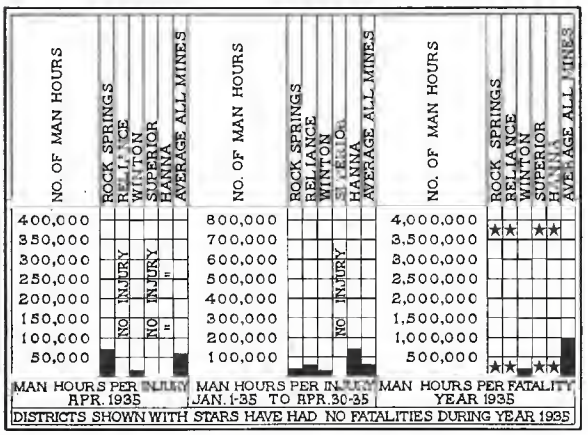
Spade the soil about one foot deep and permit the sun to shine upon it for a day or two before seeding. If thought necessary, rake in a small quantity of some good fertilizer. After the plants show their heads above the ground, give them a good soaking two or three times each week.

## Graduates from Wyoming University

On June 10th, at Wyoming University, 152 pupils will be graduated and receive diplomas, degrees and certificates at the annual Commencement exercises of that institution. This is thirteen less than the year 1934. Ten candidates are striving for a Master's degree.

# » » » Make It Safe « « «

## April Accident Graph




APRIL, four serious injuries are reported, one being an amputation of a foot, another an amputation of a finger, a fracture of an ankle and the fourth, a mashed and lacerated finger. Look over the report of these injuries and analyze them. They could have been easily avoided.

Having to report these four injuries increases the total injuries for the year to 16, three more than for the same period of 1934. This also decreases the man hours per injury by 6,270 man hours, a loss that will be difficult to overcome unless each individual puts his head to work, looks out for his own safety and that of his fellow-workers and stops the unnecessary accidents.

Strange as it may seem, most of our serious injuries happen to experienced workmen, men of many years' mining experience who really should know better. Probably the two common weaknesses among these older miners is that first, they accumulate a feeling of invulnerability and assume that literal interpretation of safety rules is intended for the "green horns" or recently employed men. The second and overwhelming weakness comes from overrating their abilities to keep their heads.

To be a safe worker one must not only keep his head, but be continually using it. When one wilfully breaks a safety rule and continually makes light of our standard safe mining practices death will always be the final result. He always wins the last round from those who ignore proven safe practices.

### COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

APRIL, 1935

| *Place* | *Man Hours* | *Injuries* | *Man Hours Per Injury* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Springs No. 4.. | 21,210 | 0 | No Injury |
| Rock Springs No. 8.. | 37,114 | 1 | 37,114 |
| Rock Springs Outside | 12,776 | 0 | No Injury |
| Reliance No. 1..... | 21,455 | 0 | No Injury |
| Reliance Outside ... | 7,602 | 0 | No Injury |
| Winton No. 1..... | 33,593 | 3 | 11,198 |
| Winton Outside ..... | 7,994 | 0 | No Injury |
| Superior "B"..... | 16,457 | 0 | No Injury |
| Superior "C"..... | 15,547 | 0 | No Injury |
| Superior "E"..... | 16,163 | 0 | No Injury |
| Superior Outside.... | 10,499 | 0 | No Injury |
| Hanna No. 4..... | 23,263 | 0 | No Injury |
| Hanna Outside ..... | 11,041 | 0 | No Injury |

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1935

| *Place* | *Man Hours* | *Injuries* | *Man Hours Per Injury* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Springs No. 4.. | 88,970 | 2 | 44,485 |
| Rock Springs No. 8.. | 151,557 | 5 | 30,311 |
| Rock Springs Outside | 49,063 | 0 | No Injury |
| Reliance No. 1..... | 87,325 | 1 | 87,325 |
| Reliance Outside.... | 30,779 | 1 | 30,779 |
| Winton No. 1..... | 152,579 | 6 | 25,430 |
| Winton Outside..... | 32,648 | 0 | No Injury |
| Superior "B"..... | 73,598 | 0 | No Injury |
| Superior "C"..... | 66,304 | 0 | No Injury |
| Superior "E"..... | 74,053 | 0 | No Injury |
| Superior Outside.... | 43,183 | 0 | No Injury |
| Hanna No. 4..... | 97,090 | 1 | 97,090 |
| Hanna Outside..... | 43,559 | 0 | No Injury |

### COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

APRIL, 1935

| *Place* | *Man Hours* | *Injuries* | *Man Hours Per Injury* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Springs ..... | 71,100 | 1 | 71,100 |
| Reliance ..... | 29,057 | 0 | No Injury |
| Winton ..... | 41,587 | 3 | 13,862 |
| Superior ..... | 58,576 | 0 | No Injury |
| Hanna ..... | 34,309 | 0 | No Injury |
| *All Districts*..... | 234,629 | 4 | 58,657 |
| *All Districts, 1934*... | 210,378 | 1 | 210,378 |

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1935

| *Place* | *Man Hours* | *Injuries* | *Man Hours Per Injury* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Springs | 290,220 | 7 | 41,460 |
| Reliance | 118,104 | 2 | 59,052 |
| Winton | 185,227 | 6 | 30,871 |
| Superior | 257,138 | 0 | No Injury |
| Hanna | 140,649 | 1 | 140,649 |
| *All Districts* | 991,338 | 16 | 61,959 |
| *All Districts, 1934* | 886,978 | 13 | 68,229 |

## April Injuries

EDWARD MCGRAW. *Irish, age 49, pit car loader-man, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 6.* Fracture of right ankle. Period of disability estimated three months.

Edward was picking down a large slip of coal at the face, and when it rolled out he attempted to jump out of the way, struck a prop, and his right leg and foot was caught between the prop and coal. Many miners receive injuries similar to this one each year. They can be avoided only when the workers use more precaution in doing their work. Expect the unexpected, study your job, know the safe way of retreating from the face, and, in many cases, it is much safer to bar down loose face coal instead of trying to take it down with a pick.

DAN DANIELS, JR., *American, age 27, machine runner's helper, Winton No. 1, Section No. 2.* Amputation of right leg between knee and ankle. Period of disability undetermined.

Dan and his partner were taking the second cut in a room neck turned off a pair of entries. The place was 13 feet wide and 5½ feet high. They had undercut 10 feet of the face when it became necessary to change the jack pipe in order to finish cutting the corner. They had placed the feed jack pipe, cut the hitching in the roof, and Daniels was holding the pipe while his partner tightened the feed chain with a ratchet. Only 10 inches of cutter-bar were exposed from under the cut, this being on the side Daniels was standing while holding the jack. He had his right foot resting on the cutter bar which in itself is very unsafe practice at any time. The machine-runner, while attempting to tighten the feed chain with the ratchet, became vexed at the way it operated, reached around quickly, and opened the controller of the cutting machine. With the bit clutch in, this started up the cutter-chain. Daniel's foot and ankle were so badly lacerated and fractured that they had to be amputated. This accident has crippled one man for life. It could easily have been avoided had both men followed standard safety practices.

DAVID PATON, *Scot, age 43, machine runner's helper, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 2.* Amputation of right little finger. Period of disability undetermined.

David was helping to pull a sumping pan out from under a cutting machine that had been sumped under a face of coal. He and his partner had given a few twists and jerks, when the pan let go and his finger was caught between the edge of the sumping pan and a post, mashing it so severely that amputation was necessary. This accident could have been easily avoided had David caught hold of the pan by the angle bar at the rear of the pan and pulled straight back.

MIKE JURICH, *American, age 19, ratchet man, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 8.* Laceration of third finger left hand. Period of disability 24 days.

Mike was operating the ratchet on a Duckbill in a rather low seam of coal. He had been warned by his fellow workers not to run the Duckbill into the solid face but paid no heed

*(Please turn to page 219)*

## Program For FIRST AID FIELD DAY Friday, June 21, 1935

9:00 A. M.—All Men's (as well as Boy and Girl Scouts) First Aid Teams taking part in the contest should assemble in front of the old red-brick Mine Office, directly opposite the Freight Depot, promptly on the hour, form into line, Rock Springs band in the lead, and march to the Old Timers Building.

9:30 A. M.—Starting Contest in First Aid Work by Boy and Girl Scout Teams.

12 to 2 P. M.—Lunch.

2:15 P. M.—Starting of Men's First Aid Contest.

6:30 P. M.—Banquet No. 4 Community Hall for Boy and Girl Scout Teams.

All prizes will be awarded at close of the Men's Contest.

NOTE:—All teams participating, must positively have their equipment and First Aid boxes at the Old Timers Building not later than 4 P. M. of Thursday, June 20th, 1935. Identification Tags must accompany each First Aid box. Tags will be sent out by the Safety Engineer.

# Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

WITH the ending of April we were over 5,500 Man Hours Per Injury behind the corresponding period of 1934. The Outside Sections with more man hours but the same number of injuries shows up a little better for the same period. The totals, however, show the same trend as the Underground. During the month of April there were four injuries counted which took two more sections out of the "No Injury" column. This leaves thirty-eight sections without injuries and twelve which have had one or more. Which is your section?

Following are the standings:

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

| | *Section Foreman* | *Mine and Section* | *Man Hours* | *Lost Time Injuries* | *Man Hours Per Injury* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | John Zupence | Rock Springs 8, Section 2 | 27.046 | 0 | No Injury |
| 2. | J. H. Crawford | Hanna 4, Section 1 | 25.611 | 0 | No Injury |
| 3. | Joe Jones | Hanna 4, Section 4 | 24.751 | 0 | No Injury |
| 4. | Frank Hearne | Hanna 4, Section 2 | 24.119 | 0 | No Injury |
| 5. | Charles Grosso | Reliance 1, Section 3 | 21.371 | 0 | No Injury |
| 6. | Ernest Besso | Winton 1, Section 1 | 21.364 | 0 | No Injury |
| 7. | F. M. Slaughter | Winton 1, Section 5 | 21.056 | 0 | No Injury |
| 8. | Clyde Rock | Superior C, Section 5 | 16.653 | 0 | No Injury |
| 9. | Clem Bird | Winton 1, Section 11 | 15.988 | 0 | No Injury |
| 10. | C. L. Wilson | Winton 1, Section 4 | 15.939 | 0 | No Injury |
| 11. | Grover Wiseman | Superior B, Section 1 | 15.463 | 0 | No Injury |
| 12. | Clifford Anderson | Superior C, Section 4 | 15.246 | 0 | No Injury |
| 13. | Joe Goyen | Superior B, Section 5 | 15.176 | 0 | No Injury |
| 14. | Eliga Daniels | Rock Springs 4, Section 2 | 15.102 | 0 | No Injury |
| 15. | Reynold Bluhm | Rock Springs 4, Section 6 | 14.976 | 0 | No Injury |
| 16. | Roy Huber | Superior B, Section 4 | 14.483 | 0 | No Injury |
| 17. | Thomas Whalen | Superior C, Section 2 | 14.476 | 0 | No Injury |
| 18. | Ben Caine | Superior E, Section 1 | 14.378 | 0 | No Injury |
| 19. | Richard Arkle | Superior B, Section 2 | 14.357 | 0 | No Injury |
| 20. | Steve Welsh | Reliance 1, Section 6 | 14.259 | 0 | No Injury |
| 21. | W. H. Walsh | Superior B, Section 3 | 14.119 | 0 | No Injury |
| 22. | Tom Hall | Reliance 1, Section 5 | 13.685 | 0 | No Injury |
| 23. | Sam Gillilan | Superior E, Section 2 | 13.587 | 0 | No Injury |
| 24. | Austin Johnson | Superior C, Section 3 | 13.398 | 0 | No Injury |
| 25. | Paul Cox | Superior E, Section 5 | 13.230 | 0 | No Injury |
| 26. | John Adams | Rock Springs 4, Section 4 | 13.086 | 0 | No Injury |
| 27. | Andrew Young | Rock Springs 8, Section 4 | 12.895 | 0 | No Injury |
| 28. | Thos. Robinson | Superior E, Section 3 | 12.439 | 0 | No Injury |
| 29. | Henry Bays | Superior E, Section 6 | 11.515 | 0 | No Injury |
| 30. | John Traeger | Rock Springs 4, Section 5 | 11.273 | 0 | No Injury |
| 31. | William Greek | Reliance 1, Section 1 | 10.738 | 0 | No Injury |
| 32. | Evan Reese | Reliance 1, Section 2 | 10,528 | 0 | No Injury |
| 33. | John Peternell | Winton 1, Section 3 | 9,457 | 0 | No Injury |
| 34. | Alfred Russell | Rock Springs 4, Section 7 | 9,110 | 0 | No Injury |
| 35. | John Cukale | Rock Springs 4, Section 1 | 9,019 | 0 | No Injury |
| 36. | Richard Haag | Superior E, Section 4 | 8,904 | 0 | No Injury |
| 37. | Adam Flockhart | Superior C, Section 1 | 6,531 | 0 | No Injury |
| 38. | J. H. Wise | Winton 1, Section 13 | 3,311 | 0 | No Injury |
| 39. | James Whalen | Rock Springs 8, Section 3 | 39,267 | 1 | 39,267 |
| 40. | Matt Marshall | Rock Springs 8, Section 1 | 28,243 | 1 | 28,243 |
| 41. | Ben Lewis | Rock Springs 8, Section 5 | 28,082 | 1 | 28,082 |
| 42. | Ben Cook | Hanna 4, Section 3 | 22,609 | 1 | 22,609 |
| 43. | Homer Grove | Reliance 1, Section 4 | 16,744 | 1 | 16,744 |
| 44. | R. T. Wilson | Winton 1, Section 10 | 15,911 | 1 | 15,911 |
| 45. | Jame Herd | Winton 1, Section 9 | 15,729 | 1 | 15,729 |
| 46. | Sylvester Tynsky | Winton 1, Section 8 | 13,909 | 1 | 13,909 |
| 47. | Andrew Spence | Winton 1, Section 7 | 9,730 | 1 | 9,730 |
| 48. | H. Krichbaum | Rock Springs 4, Section 3 | 16,404 | 2 | 8,202 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49. | R. J. Buxton | Rock Springs 8, | Section 6 | 16,024 | 2 | 8,012 |
| 50. | C. E. Williams | Winton 1, | Section 2 | 10,185 | 2 | 5,093 |
| | TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935 | | | 791,476 | 15 | 52,765 |
| | TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1934 | | | 700,018 | 12 | 58,335 |

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

| | *Section Foreman* | *District* | *Man Hours* | *Lost Time Injuries* | *Man Hours Per Injury* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | H. J. Harrington | Rock Springs | 49,693 | 0 | No Injury |
| 2. | E. R. Henningsen | Hanna | 43,559 | 0 | No Injury |
| 3. | Port Ward | Superior | 43,183 | 0 | No Injury |
| 4. | Richard Gibbs | Winton | 32,648 | 0 | No Injury |
| 5. | William Telck | Reliance | 30,779 | 1 | 30,779 |
| | TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935 | | 199,862 | 1 | 199,862 |
| | TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1934 | | 186,960 | 1 | 186,960 |
| | TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935 | | 991,338 | 16 | 61,959 |
| | TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1934 | | 886,978 | 13 | 68,229 |

## April Injuries

*(Continued from page 217)*

to the warning, and, when the Duckbill hit the solid face, the pan line buckled, and his hand that grasped the ratchet handle was caught between the roof and handle. mashing and lacerating one of his fingers.

This accident was also avoidable had the injured man followed the advice given him by his more experienced fellow-workers.

## "C" Mine, Superior, Honored by Award of Sentinels of Safety Trophy

Word has just been received from Director John W. Finch of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, that the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy, donated annually by the mining publication, "The Explosives Engineer", has been awarded to "C" Mine, Superior, for having won first place among bituminous mines in the United States in the contest conducted by the Bureau of Mines during the year 1934.

This is the second time that the trophy has been won by a Union Pacific Coal Company mine, and the third time it has been awarded to a western state. The first western mine to receive the trophy was Dawson No. 1 Mine of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, Dawson, New Mexico, to which the trophy was awarded in 1931. In 1932, the trophy went to West Virginia, and in 1933, "B" Mine, Superior, was the winner, with "C" Mine, Superior, being the recipient of the 1934 award for having operated 225,426 man hours without a lost time accident.

Superior should feel justly proud of having received this splendid recognition two years in succession.

## Frightful Toll of Deaths in the Home

Accidental deaths in the homes in 1934 were twice the number of those occurring in industrial plants, according to the figures gathered by a well-known Casualty Company representative of New York, who further intimated that thousands of lives might have been saved and hundreds of thousands of injuries avoided if hazards that would not be tolerated in any well-supervised factory were removed from the homes.

The same official stated that the National Safety Council has estimated that occupational fatalities in 1934 totaled 15,500, accidental home deaths numbering 33,000, while the number of accidents (including those which did not result fatally) was 1,350,000 in industry compared with 4,800,000 for the homes. They figure the cost in medical expense, wage loss and overhead insurance of the home accidents was 600 million dollars.

In 1934, there were 35,500 fatal auto accidents and 1,250,000 others causing disabling injuries. Auto mishaps cost 770 million dollars, while those of occupational cost 590 million dollars.

## First Aid Field Day—June 21, 1935

At the Old Timers' Building on the date above mentioned, the Men's teams, as well as the Boy and Girl Scouts teams will contest for supremacy in their respective classes, suitable prizes being awarded as in past years. Come out to these Contests and show to the participants (fellow workers, no doubt, in the same mine) you are interested. Unquestionably, some of your sons or daughters are taking part in the Contest for Scouts, and you should be present to lend them encouragement.

### Good Alibi

"Rastus, what's an alibi?"

"Dat's provin dat you wuz at a prayer meeting whar you wasn't, in order to show dat you wasn't at the crap game where you wuz."

# Engineering Department

## A Sketch—Coal of Cretaceous Age in the Kemmerer-Cumberland District of Western Wyoming[x]

*Data collected by* C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 14 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

COAL has been found in four formations in southwestern Wyoming, the Bear River, Frontier, Adaville, and Evanston. All these formations are of Cretaceous Age, with the possible exception of the Evanston, which is probably Eocene. Coal has not been found in this area in the two other Cretaceous formations, the Aspen and Hilliard, but in adjoining regions beds of the same age yield coal, and these beds may be coal bearing here. Judging from the conditions throughout this portion of the Rocky Mountains and the known character of the pre-Cretaceous rocks in this local area, it is highly improbable that commercial coal will be found in rocks older than the Cretaceous.

### COAL IN THE BEAR RIVER FORMATION

The Bear River formation consists of a group of very dark-colored shales, with considerable carbonaceous material. These shales naturally attract the attentions of those hunting for coal and have been prospected from the time of the settlement of this region. On the map of the United States, published by the Land Office 1866, showing the extent of public surveys and other details, coal is indicated on Bear River near the present town of Cokeville, immediately north of this area. These coal-bearing beds at Cokeville are in the Bear River formation, and persistent attempts have been made to develop them since that time. The coal is reported as high-grade bituminous, with decided coking properties, but the beds thus far discovered are not of a character to justify extensive development. The seams are thin and the coal is dirty. The town was named Coketown, or Cokeville, more for what it was hoped it would produce than for what it did. No commercial shipments of importance have been made from this point.

The existence of coal in the Bear River formation at the Narrows was reported on hearsay by Hayden in 1872. Two coal seams are indicated at this locality on the "Map of Contested Union Pacific Lands, Uinta County, Wyoming," furnished by Mr. B. A. McAllaster, land commissioner, but these coal seams appear on field examination to be bands of carbonaceous shale containing thin coal streaks of no commercial value as coal beds. This locality has been repeatedly prospected by the coal companies working at Almy, but no workable coal has been found.

Geologist Peale reports that coal was discovered near Sage in 1875, and that before his visit in 1877 a mine had been opened by the Wyoming Coal and Coking Company and coke ovens erected. The slope was 470 feet in length, with a single entry 120 feet long. He reports the following section:

SECTION OF COAL-BEARING STRATA AT SAGE, UINTA COUNTY, WYOMING

1. Light-colored sandstone, forming roof.
2. Coal, mined by Wyoming Coal and Coking Company 6′0″
3. Clay 3′6″
4. Coal 0′3½″
5. Shales and slate.
6. Coal 3′6″
7. Sandstone with thin bed of coal.

It is reported that picked samples of this coal will make coke, and that washing was tried to remove the impurities. With the building of the Oregon Short Line in 1881 a second attempt was made to develop this locality, and a third trial was made about 1900, when it is reported that the slope was extended 200 feet and several new entries opened. A new coke oven was constructed under the direction of a Pennsylvania expert, who, after careful tests, pronounced the coal of no value as a coking coal. Altogether about $130,000 has been spent in a fruitless attempt to develop this coal. The beds dip 35 to 45 degrees westward, and the natural system of working, as at other places in this region, is a slope at right angles to the strike, with entries departing from the direction of the strike, only enough to insure free drainage, and rooms worked up the dip from the entries. The lower part of the mine is now filled with water. An examination of the coal bed in the slope above the water level showed 5½ feet of very dirty coal, about one-third worthless. Coal prospects were opened just east of Beckwith about 1906 and a considerable tract of land was covered with coal declaratory statements. These Beckwith coals are clearly of the same age as those outcropping at Sage and are in about the same stratigraphic position. Their value can be fully determined by relatively shallow openings.

The general shallow-water character of the Bear River beds and the persistent occurrence of coal beds approximately workable thickness and quality

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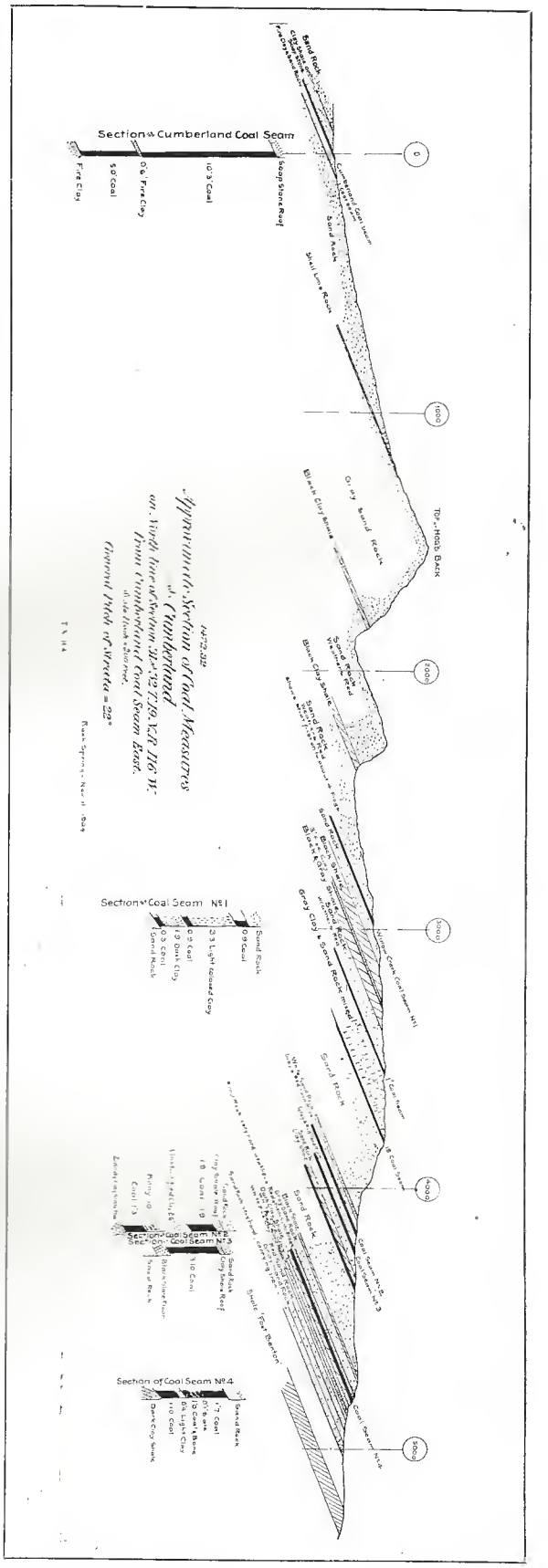
make it seem probable that local developments of coal of commercial value will be found in them. Irregular developments similar to that found in the Evanston beds at Almy, where the workable bed entirely loses its workable character in a distance of two miles, are certainly to be expected. In prospecting it is well to remember that the general character of the coal can be determined within a short distance from the surface. The only reason for continuing a slope to a depth of several hundred feet is the possibility that the coal may become cleaner in that direction. The general character of the coal, except for this question of ash, will not ordinarily change with depth, and there is no reason for believing that the coal would be cleaner at greater depth than along the strike in either direction.

### COAL IN THE FRONTIER FORMATION COAL HORIZONS

The Frontier formation consists of a series of clays and light-colored sandstones, limited above and below by dark-colored shales not known to be coal bearing in this area. Detailed cross-sections have been prepared by The Union Pacific Coal Company at Spring Valley, Spring Gap, and Cumberland. Coal-bearing beds occur throughout the formation but they vary considerably from point to point, and the exact equivalence of the coal beds in different parts of the region was not fully determined. In general there is a group of coals near the base which has been referred to as the Spring Valley group. At Spring Valley this contains the Carter coal, the Spring Valley coal, or the main bed worked at the Union Pacific Mine at Spring Valley with two associated minor seams, and the lower Spring Valley seam, reported to have a thickness of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Above this group and below the Oyster Ridge sandstone there are several seams, but only one is now known to be of importance, and that only in the northern part of the area. This is the Willow Creek seam at Willow Creek Gap; this bed is about 200 feet below the Oyster Ridge sandstone. A coal in the Cumberland section about 500 feet below the Oyster Ridge sandstone is marked Willow Creek in The Union Pacific Coal Company's cross sections, but it is by no means certain that this is the southern representative of the Willow Creek seam. Above the Oyster Ridge sandstone are the upper coals or Kemmerer group. These contain the lower Kemmerer, mined at Frontier; the main Kemmerer, mined at Frontier; Diamondville, Oakley, Glencoe, the Cumberlands and the upper Kemmerer, mined at Diamondville.

The exact equivalence of the main seams worked at Cumberland, Diamondville and Frontier can not be asserted. They are certainly at approximately the same horizon but may not be identically the same bed. The general relations and variation of the upper seams are well shown in the diamond-drill borings.

This formation is found at or near the surface just west of the Meridian anticline. It underlies the


Section of Cumberland Coal Seam
Fire Clay
5'0" Coal
0'6" Fire Clay
10'3" Coal
Sandstone Roof
Sand Rock
Shale Lime Rock
Oyster Ridge Sandstone
Top of Hogback
Approximate Section of Coal Measures at Cumberland
on North line of Section 32 T 22 N R 116 W 6th P.M.
From Cumberland Coal Seam East.
General Dip of Strata = 22°
Section of Coal Seam N°1
Section of Coal Seam N°2
Section of Coal Seam N°3
Section of Coal Seam N°4
Sand Rock
Coal Seam N°1
Coal Seam N°2
Coal Seam N°3
Coal Seam N°4
Shale Coal Section
Sandstone Roof
Fire Clay
Coal
Dark Clay
Light Clay
Gray Clay
Black Clay Shale
Sand Rock
Coal Seam
Sandstone Roof
Fire Clay
Coal
Dark Clay
Light Colored Clay
Gray Clay
Sand Rock
Coal Seam
Sandstone Roof
Fire Clay
Coal
Dark Clay
Light

great shale valley, Mammoth Hollow, and is again exposed in part of the region between Lazeart syncline and the Absaroka fault. In this portion of the area the beds are greatly disturbed and the conditions for economic mining are not so favorable as on the east side of Mammoth Hollow. This formation underlies the whole region east of the Meridian anticline, but the exact position of the western edge can be determined only by drilling.

*(Article No. 15—Outline of the Discovery and Development of Coal in the Kemmerer-Cumberland District of Western Wyoming.)*

## Scottish Mining Engineer Visits The Union Pacific Coal Company's Properties

During the month of April, Mr. F. S. Anderson, of Motherwell, Scotland, visited The Union Pacific Coal Company properties, spending several days going over the mechanical loading operations. Mr. Anderson is at present employed by Anderson, Boyes and Company, manufacturers of mining machinery, who employ six hundred men and whose headquarters are at Motherwell, Scotland. Their product is used in Great Britain and Canada, and in many mines in Europe.

Mr. Anderson spent about thirty days in the United States, part of his time being spent in the mines of Illinois and Indiana before coming to Rock Springs. He is a graduate mining and electrical engineer, and travels extensively in the interests of his company.

He left Rock Springs on the night of Saturday, April 27th, visiting with Mr. McAuliffe in Omaha before proceeding to Chicago and New York, sailing from the latter place on May 4th for London.

We enjoyed Mr. Anderson's visit greatly, and it was a pleasure to show him our operations.

## Early Coal Mining Operations, Midlothian, Scotland

MR. MUNGO MACKAY, General Manager of the Lothian Coal Company, Newtongrange, Midlothian, Scotland, has sent us a brochure on early mining operations at the Newbattle Collieries in Midlothian, Scotland. This company is the one with which Mr. W. F. Masterton, a recent visitor to our properties, is connected.

There are many interesting things in this booklet regarding early coal mining in that vicinity. It is stated, "The Coalfield has been closely associated with the ecclesiastical and industrial history of Scotland. Newbattle Abbey was founded by David I., the youngest son of Malcolm Canmore and the saintly Queen Margaret, for the Cistercian Order in 1140 or 1141."

Some very interesting history is given, and interesting records of the early coal mining operations, as indicated by the following:

"The Charter of Seyer de Quinci, laird of Tranent, drawn up between 1210 and 1219, and granting to the monks of Newbattle the right to work coal and stone in the neighbourhood of Inveresk, is still extant: and in Chalmer's 'Caledonia' there is mention of a still earlier charter, dating from late in the preceding century, in which William de Vetereponte (or Auldbrig) extended to the Holyrood fraternity similar rights in respect of the West Lothian manor of Carriden.

"The earliest workings were quarries, and when water became troublesome a quarry was abandoned, and the monks would start 'a better 'ole.' Ultimately the quarries gave place to rabbit-like warrens—coal-heughs—which were run in on the crop coals for short distances from the banks of streams or from the shores of the Forth: but for centuries no mineral was wrought below the natural drainage level.

"We have a fair idea of the progress which was made in mining fom the records of a visit to the Lothians in the reign of James II.—1436-1460—by AEneas Silvius, who became Pope Pius II. This great ecclesiastic tells us that he found poor people begging in rags at the church doors, and for alms they obtained pieces of 'black stane,' with which they went away contented. Seemingly, then, nearly 250 years after the discovery was made at Newbattle, the output of coal was so small that after the religious houses were supplied, all that the monks could spare were a few pieces which were distributed to the poor. Shortly after the days of Pius II., however, progress became more decided. More extensive operations were undertaken by the Newbattle pioneers, and in 1531 the Abbot of Newbattle found that his output was so great that he was able to ship coals to various places on the coast.

"At that time, and for long after, the chief port in the east of Scotland was Achison's Haven, a large harbour at Prestonpans, of which only the western corner remains, under its modern name of Morrison's Haven; and it was from Achison's Haven that Abbot James opened up the coal export trade four hundred years ago. The coal was driven from the mines to the harbour in carts, and shipped in wherries which belonged to the monks.

"After the Reformation of 1560, the working of the minerals of Newbattle was taken up by the Lothian family, and was continued without a break until 1890—330 long years—when the ninth Marquess of Lothian, the distinguished scholar and politician, granted a lease to The Lothian Coal Company, Limited. In this Company the family retain a large interest."

It is stated that consecutive records of mining in the parish are not available, the oldest records in the present mine office dating back to 1744. Excerpts from this record are quite interesting, giving a comparison of the wages of miners and mine

workers of that date, as indicated by the statement of the output:

"Output for the week 4th to 11th June 1744, Bryans Pit, 666 loads. Wages of twelve men putting out the above 666 loads, at 1½ d. per load, £4, 3s. 3d. (Note: A load is supposed to be what a woman carried up the pit. The average weekly wage for a man was thus about 7s., and the bearers appear to have been paid by the men. This would be about $1.70 per week.)

"Charges of carrying on said work, etc., said tyme:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Robert Wilson, Coalgrieve and Overseer of said work ..... | £ 0 | 6 | 8 |
| " John Duncan, Assistant below ground ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| " Alexander Young, six days taking down stones.... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| " James Thomson, six days at East Dyke..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| " William Robertson, five days at East Dyke..... | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| " Two Bearers carrying Coal and Wood from East Dyke ..... | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| " Four pounds Candles to ye abov werk ..... | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| " Forementioned twelve men for working and bearing of foresaid 666 loads at three half-pence per load | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | £ 5 | 11 | 2 |
| " Coals to ye family this week per account..... | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| | £ 5 | 18 | 8 |
| By Sales:— | | | |
| 666 loads sold at 4d. per per load ..... | £11 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 loads Coal from East Dyke at 4d. each load | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | £11 | 6 | 4 |
| Creditor ..... | 5 | 18 | 8 |
| Balance ..... | £ 5 | 7 | 8" |

We are often prone to believe that the Pit Committee in coal mines is a rather recent development, but the record of the pit committee and its duties at the Newbattle Collieries dates back to the early days of the 19th century. It not only provided a means of settling disputes with the mine workers, but also gave in great detail rules for personal conduct, as follows:

"1st, It is agried amongest the men that all Desputs and controvries a rising in the pit Botom shall be Decided by 2 men who shall be chosen as commites, whos Determination shall be finiel and binding on all parties.

"2nd, It is agried that every Birer shall keep her own Border or Lair. Whoever shall inchroch on ther nebhour property, so as rise any desturbance, the commities shall be sent for, and the man or woman that is fownd in the wrong shall be fined of 1s. for every transgison of this kind not to be forgivin.

"3rd, Be it liquis agried that every man shall have his own fair and regular turn of tubs riding; and if any man or woman shall take ther nebhour turn by force or frawd or strength against their nebhour, will the person that took ther los the tub sent up, it not being ther own fair turn.

"4th, But as the coal is so varible in its nature that sume may have coals in the morning, others not till afternoon, them that has them in morning must set them away for to serve the saile; but when ther nebhour who was behind in the morning & gets his coal through the day he must get up his turns that he was behind.

"5th, As it is a prevaling custom amang Birers to curse and swear, and call others vile and scandles reproachfull names without a caus, the person so offending shall be find of 1s. starling for every offence of this kind not to be forgiven.

"6th, And if it can be proven that the pit botom man dos not pay due attention to these reglations, through fear of sume and through favor to others, he shall be find of _____starling; and he is not keep the gen (gin horse) stabled upon any account.

"7th, It is agried that if any collier or Birer shall Break any of the above reglations, and rise a desturbance to that degrie of passion that the Lift ther hand, and strik ther nebhour with other hand, or foot, or stick, or ston, or coal, or any other thing that can hurt or egure one another, the person so offending shall pay 5s. of a fine not to be forgiven; and, lastly, all those fines to be lifted from the coal greve by the commities on that day the offence is committed, and to be keept of the offending person on ther pay day."

We are indeed indebted to Mr. MacKay for his thoughtfulness in sending us this brochure with the complete information regarding early coal mining operations at the property of which he is General Manager.

## Simple Rules for Good Health

"Always regard your health as of great importance—Have a physical examination yearly to see how you stand—Remember fresh air and sunshine are your best friends—Inaugurate the morning bath, a valuable health habit—Be sure you get eight hours sleep every night—Take brisk walks, twice a day, to give healthful exercise—See that your menu is properly balanced and varied—Put aside worry and haste, which are foes of health—Drink a quart of milk every day—Be cheerful, for cheerfulness begets good health.

# » » » Ye Old Timers « « «

## Eleventh Annual Reunion Old Timers' Association, June 22, 1935

Due to the steady increase each year in the membership of this remarkable organization (which in 1935 has reached 661) it is confidently expected that the Eleventh Annual Reunion will be "head and shoulders" above all past performances.

This is *your Reunion*, and no plans should be made in advance that will interfere with your being in attendance thereat, and don't forget the good wife. The event is like Christmas, "it only comes once each year." Unusual arrangements are being made by the management so that it will be "a hummer." When that membership ticket reaches you, see it is carefully placed in the vest pocket of your best suit, as it will entitle you and your wife not only to admission to the banquet but to the evening entertainment and dance following as well. It must not be transferred to any other person.

Owing to the extremely large turnout expected, do not bring along the youngsters—they should be considered as Old Timers in the offing, and their turn will come in after years.

## Some Rambling Notes on the Old Timers

HAVING a few moments to spare the other day, we figured out the aggregate total of years of our 661 members of the Old Timers Association and ascertained that it reached the startling number of 17,165 years.

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An appeal to the Weather Bureau:

Please continue to favor us with the same brand of fine weather upon First Aid Field Day and Old Timers Day, June 21st and 22nd, respectively, as we have enjoyed the past ten years.

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As the 1934 celebration proved one of the best meetings since its existence, the 1935 Reunion (11th Annual), it is believed, will eclipse all others. In point of members, the roster has just been compiled and shows 661 belonging to the organization. If this remarkable growth continues, it looks as if the management will soon need to enlarge the capacious Old Timers Building.

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Three Old Timers have since the last Reunion reached the 40 years service, necessary for a gold button from our President, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe. These will be presented during the Banquet. Their names follow:

O. C. Buehler, who started in Hanna in 1894.

John Doak, Ogden, Utah, who started at Rock Springs in 1894, and is now on the retired list.

Thomas Morgan, Winton, who started at Rock Springs in 1887, and is also retired on pension.

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Chief Justice Ralph Kimball of the Supreme Court of the State of Wyoming will be the speaker at the banquet.

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As usual, the Hon. William D. Ryan, with his stentorian voice, will make announcements at the First Aid Field Day Contests. In fact, they would not be complete without him, having been in attendance at these functions since their incipiency. Mr. Ryan is now a resident of Springfield, Ill.

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Several faces will be missing at this year's events—that of the late John P. White, who died during the past winter. John always had a warm handclasp and a pleasant smile for every person. Then our beloved Dave Thomas, who each year favored with his verse and lent his presence at the Banquet. His offerings referred to by Mr. W. C. Deming, "Cheyenne Tribune", in this excerpt: "When the muse of Dave Thomas goes on the air, even the birds are quiet for fear that they might miss a note."

"Billy" Lee, too, will no more grace the banquet table, nor will our former patriarch, James Moon, dean of all the Old Timers, be seen marching at the head of the parade. Many others might be included in this paragraph, some fifteen members of the Old Timers having been summoned hence since our last Reunion.

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"Full of pulchritude" was the expression Mr. Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific System, used after witnessing the over 600 Old Timers participating in their Annual Banquet a few years since, further remarking that "No one ever seems to quit the employ of the Company and the deaths in the ranks are few and far between." These were trite words.

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## Lengthy Service—Our Hall of Fame

Our roster of Life Members in the Old Timers Association for the year 1935 shows 33 names carrying service from 40 to 49 years, while 14, names shown below, have to their credit the extraordinary lengthy service of 50 to 58 years. We doubt

if this record can be equalled in the coal or other industry.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David Abraham | 50 | years |
| William Bean. Sr. | 54 | " |
| Peter Boam. Sr. | 58 | " |
| Joe Bow | 50 | " |
| Thomas H. Butler | 54 | " |
| Lao Chee | 55 | " |
| Joseph Dyett | 52 | " |
| Chris. Johnson | 50 | " |
| Thomas LeMarr | 54 | " |
| Charles Morgan | 51 | " |
| Robert Muir | 55 | " |
| Olof Olofson | 50 | " |
| Patrick Russell | 56 | " |
| T. S. Taliaferro, Jr. | 52 | " |

## A Real Old Timer

The photo accompanying shows the Union Pacific General Merchandise Store built at the Carbon, Wyoming, coal mining district. From an old report, we glean the following information which may prove to be an item of interest:

In the beginning the work was conducted under the name of The Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, but in 1874 the Union Pacific Railway Coal Department took charge and development work increased to such an extent that a large production with consequent lower cost was noticeable. The store continued under the direction of Messrs. Wardell and partners for several years, later being transferred to Beckwith & Quinn and their successors, The Beckwith Commercial Company, under the supervision of O. C. Smith. In the early years of the building of the railway, Smith was paymaster for the Construction Company, the claim often being made by him that he had walked over every foot of the line from Omaha to Ogden, in performance of his duties.

The mercantile business was later taken over by the Coal Department, and in more recent years, The Union Pacific Coal Company, which was incorporated September 25, 1890, under the laws of the State of Wyoming.

The store at Carbon was purchased from Beckwith Commercial Company on August 1, 1892, and closed in May 1902.

## Andrew Matson

Andrew Matson was born in Finland, October 12, 1869. He is a married man with several children, two of whom are under age. His first employment was at Rock Springs in September 1891, under late Foreman, Morgan Griffiths. He has been away from the U. P. fold upon several occasions, having worked at Diamondville some 12 to 15 years. He also saw service at Cumberland for a couple of years. He is now employed as timberman in No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs.

*Andrew Matson, Rock Springs*

## Obituary of Mrs. Elisabeth Sundquist Old Timer of Hanna

The passing of Mrs. Elisabeth Sundquist of Hanna on Wednesday, May 8th, left a vacancy in the hearts of her many friends. Taken sick on Saturday, May 4th, with a heart attack, she steadily grew weaker until she quietly passed away. Mrs. Sundquist, who was a resident of Hanna for 42 years, was born in Woro, Finland, in December, 1851, being 83 years and four months old at the time of her death. She was the mother of four children, of which only one survives, (Mrs. Matt Wakkuri of Hanna). Two children, a son and daughter, died in infancy in Finland and one son, Martin, passed away in Hanna 18 years ago. Mrs. Sundquist was very active all her life and up until her illness on May 4th was able to

*Mrs. Elisabeth Sundquist, Hanna, Wyoming, who passed away on May 8, 1935.*

*(Continued on following page)*

*AN EARLY LOCAL BAND*

*Photograph of the first Union Band at Rock Springs. Most of the players appearing therein were members of the Union, and many of them were employed in Company mines at Rock Springs. The picture, from best information obtainable, was taken in 1907, in front of the United States Post Office at Rock Springs, on North Front Street, location of the present Smoke House.*

*Mr. Dutton, Director, in front, with cornet.*

*Front row: 1, Ettore Allais; 4, Alex Thaler, (California); 5, Chas. Spence, Sr.; 6, John Oblock.*

*Second row: 1, Anton Justin; 2, Urban Toucher; 3, Wm. Powell; 4, James Duncan.*

*Third row: 1, Wright Walker (deceased); 2, William Symes; 3, Jim Symes; 5, Arthur Walters (Green River); 6, Dan Adams; 7, Abe Jones, (Portland, Oregon); 9, Bob Symes; 11, George Peterson.*

*Back row: 1, Chas. Spence, Jr. (Salt Lake City); 2, John Highley; 4, Ed. Anesi; 7, Joe Shuster. Those not identified above are unknown.*

## Obituary of Mrs. Elisabeth Sundquist

*(Continued from preceding page)*

do her own house work and care for herself. She leaves to mourn her passing her daughter, Mrs. Matt Wakkuri; two grandchildren, Mamie and John Wakkuri of Hanna; and four grandchildren of Butte, Montana.

Funeral services were held on May 12th at the Methodist Church with Rev. A. D. Wilson officiating, interment in Hanna cemetery.

## William Harold Wallace

ONE of the most stimulating and colorful adjuncts of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the Old Timers Annual Reunion is the Kiltie Band, organized and conducted by Mr. W. H. Wallace, Pipe Major, residing at Winton.

The first and original piper whose inspiring music in 1925 suggested the necessity for a full Kiltie Band, was Mr. James Noble, now employed at Winton, and who still represents one of the most substantial members of the band.

Mr. Wallace, while born at Wilton, Iowa, comes

from Scottish parents. his father and mother born in Sterlingshire, Scotland. coming to America soon after their marriage. At the age of 15, William began taking lessons on the bagpipe, his teacher Mr. John Frazer Davie. a famous piper, who at one time competed with the champions of Scotland, serving for some years as the personal piper to Lord Lovat. a Scottish nobleman. After mastering the pipes. Mr. Wallace decided that the intricate job of manufacturing pipes was deserving of his attention. and in 1897, he turned out his first successful instrument. Since that time, numerous sets have resulted from his handiwork. His pipes and chanters are especially noted for their excellent finish. fine workmanship, and high tonal qualities.

Mr. Wallace played in a number of pipe bands throughout the United States, serving at one time as pipe major of the Golden Star Pipe Band of Lead, South Dakota. In recent years, his music has been carried out to the world over numerous radio stations, including KFNF, Shenandoah; KOIL, Council Bluffs; WOW, Omaha, and KDKX, Hastings. Mr. Wallace's piping at Hastings was distinctly hear at Melbourne. Australia. and at several towns in New Zealand.

In 1926. Mr. Wallace. then a resident of Omaha. visited Rock Springs. and shortly thereafter he decided to permanently attach himself to The Union Pacific Coal Company, establishing a residence at Winton. Soon after his arrival, he organized the McAuliffe Kiltie Band, gathering together all available pipers in western territory, bringing with him Mr. Alexander Watt of Omaha. Mr. Watt remained with the company for some months, thereafter returning to Omaha, since which time Mr. Wallace has developed a permanent resident Kiltie Band. the last and most successful addition his son Glenroy Wallace, who plays all of his father's tunes on bagpipes manufactured by the senior Wallace. The lilting strains of the Kiltie Band, led by Pipe Major Wallace, will be heard by the Old Timers organization again on Saturday, June 22.

*William H. Wallace, Pipe Major, McAuliffe Kiltie Band.*

## Vitae Lampada
### (The Torch of Life)

*By* SIR HENRY NEWBOLT

Sir Henry Newbolt. who wrote the much quoted poem which follows. was born in Bilston, England, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, called to the bar in 1887, and he retired from law practice in 1899. During the war, the author was controller of wireless and cables, and for this service he was knighted in 1915.

There's a breathless hush in the close tonight:
Ten to make and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,
An hour to play and the last man in.
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of the season's fame,
But his captain's hand on his shoulder smote:
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

The sands of the desert are sodden red,
Red with the wreck of the square that broke;
The gatling's jammed and the colonel's dead,
And the regiment's blind with the dust and smoke.
The river of death has brimmed his banks,
And England's far, and Honor a name,
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks:
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

This is the word that year by year,
While in her place the school is set,
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears dare forget.
This they all with a joyful mind
Hear through life like a torch in flame.
And falling fling to the host behind:
"Play up! Play up! and play the game."

### NOW SHE KNOWS

She: "What's that big thing over there?"

Guide: "That's a locomotive boiler."

She: "Gracious me, why do they boil locomotives?"

Guide: "To make the engine tender."

## Coal Here, There and Everywhere

THE Secretary of Mines for Great Britain advises that during 1934, 103,700,000 tons of coal were cut by machinery, representing 47 per cent of the total output.

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The Colorado School of Mines, Golden, stands at the head in the number of Student Associates of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with 61 enrolled.

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The Coal Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers offers, effective June 1, 1935, a fellowship for research in coal mining, the value to the successful holder thereof being $1,200, one-half for stipend and the balance for necessary traveling expenses. Pittsburgh will be the headquarters for the fellowship. It will be open to any Junior Member or Student Associate, AIME, qualified to undertake research investigations who shall not be more than 33 years old, preference in selecting the fellowship shall be exercised as follows:

1. To graduates in mining courses from one of the educational institutions having affiliated societies or student chapters of AIME.
2. To graduates of other institutions.
3. To non-graduates.

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Former Vice-President and General Manager, M. D. Vincent, of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Denver, is now Acting Div. Administrator of the Textile Division of NRA.

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A short course in Coal Utilization will be held at the College of Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., on June 11, 12, 13, the purpose being to present an educational program of technical and practical information pertaining to coal and its efficient utilization for the benefit of those engaged in mining, preparing, marketing and using coal, as well as those manufacturing and distributing machinery for the preparation and utilization of coal. No registration or tuition fee will be charged. The 1934 enrollment totaled 148, some thirteen states being represented. Further details may be ascertained by addressing Prof. A. C. Callen, Dept. of Mining, etc., 209 Transportation Bldg., Urbana. Some interesting papers are on the schedule and many speakers of nation-wide reputation in the coal industry are on the program.

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Anthracite discovery dates back quite a number of years, a Gunsmith of Pennsylvania (Mr. Gore), running out of charcoal for his forge, at the suggestion of an Indian neighbor, successfully burned the "black stones" given him by the Indian. In 1791, Col. Jacob Weiss, Philadelphia, founded the Lehigh Coal Company, taking title to a large tract of acreage in the Panther Valley region. The only means of transporting the coal to market was by the treacherous stream, the Lehigh River. Summit Hill District shipped its first consignment in 1813, three of the five boats having been lost in the turbulent stream mentioned. In 1817, Josiah White, Erskine Hazzard and other associates, organized the Lehigh Navigation Company, a few years later combining the Coal Company with that organization under the title of Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, some 365 tons being produced and sold in Philadelphia in 1820. Today its output consists of 4½ million tons yearly, owning or controlling 21,000 acres in several adjoining counties in the Panther Creek Valley region, where its eight large collieries are located.

—*From* OIL-POWER, *Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.*

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Poland has coal seams 36 feet thick, and its daily output per man is two tons.

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Canada's 1934 coal output reached 13,753,254 tons, a slight increase over the previous year. Its coal is at the extremes of the country, one might say, coming from Nova Scotia and Alberta. Nearly two million tons of Anthracite were imported from the United States.

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Some high-speed tests were recently made on the London & Northeastern Railway, between London and Newcastle (round trip 536 miles). The consumption of coal on the locomotive amounted to 10 tons 1,500 pounds, equivalent to about 45 pounds per mile (2,240 pounds to the ton). Considering the high average speed of over 68 M.P.H., the coal consumption was low, in the estimation of a recent English coal trade journal.

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At Brora, Sutherlandshire, in the extreme north of Scotland, is the most northerly coal mine in the British Isles. It employs sixty men, the mine being over three hundred feet deep, extending under the North Sea. In almost the same vicinity are located the famous Kildonan gold properties.

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When miners at the Smith and Irwin mine, south of Knightsville, Indiana, dug into workings of an old mine abandoned 65 years ago, they found the old mine props in place. They were so heavy that the miners could hardly move them and it was revealed upon investigation that the props had been petrified.

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## Fossils Found

The discovery of a hand-made weapon, a stone dart point, in close proximity to the fossil skeleton of one of the big mammoths or elephants that once lumbered over Texas plains, is considered by archæologists an important clue to the possible existence of ancient Americans who may have hunted these giant animals some 15,000 or 20,000 years ago.

The find was made by a Texas county judge,

J. A. Mead, in a farmer's field seven miles northwest of Miami.

The stone point, which was lying directly between two ribs of the fossilized mammoth, according to Mead and two witnesses of its discovery, is said by Floyd V. Studor, director of archæology for the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society, to resemble in many respects the typical Folsom darts generally ascribed to the prehistoric period in which these creatures are believed to have lived, though it lacks the groove down the entire center generally characteristic of the typical Folsoms. It was four and a half inches long.

Studor states that he himself has found several true Folsom or Yuma points in the same general locality, but that the one unearthed by Mead is the first to have been reported in direct association with fossil mammals.

## "Bob" Bartlett's Next Trip North

*Captain "Bob" Bartlett, who has commuted to the arctic regions since 1898, plans a spring voyage.*

WITH the clatter of Times Square in his ears, Captain "Bob" Bartlett, veteran Arctic explorer, is laying plans today for his twenty-fifth trip to the silent north.

Captain "Bob," it will be recalled, accompanied Peary along the icy wastes farther than any other white man on his final dash to the pole back in 1909. With less than a hundred miles to go, Bartlett turned back to keep the trail open for his commander's return.

Now, in his fifty-ninth year and a famous explorer in his own right, Captain "Bob" is fitting out his schooner, the Effie M. Morrissey, for another battle with the ice and snow of the Arctic regions.

### Bartlett Friend of Eskimos

But the ruddy faced captain is not only an explorer—he is also a student of the Arctic peoples. For years he has studied the habits and ways of the Eskimos. Since his first trip back in 1893 Bartlett has never missed an opportunity to visit old friends among the Eskimos, and he is as welcome as one of their own.

On each trip there are now children for the captain to pat on the head, as well as inquiries to make about the health of the older ones. In recent years, Bartlett says, he has noticed an alarming decline in the general health of these once sturdy people. He attributes it to the softening influences of the white man's civilization.

When Captain Bartlett first knew the Eskimos, a generation ago, they had perfect health and perfect teeth. Such ailments as the common cold and tooth decay were unknown. Recently, though, the introduction of sweets by traders has played havoc with teeth and gums.

### Helps Eskimos to Health

One of the first things he did when this situation came to his attention was to educate the Eskimos to take better care of themselves. He saw to it that they were supplied with the proper food. Later he supplied them with tooth brushes and tooth paste.

The Effie M. Morrissey will also carry provisions donated by leading food companies as she heads out of New York harbor and points her nose along the familiar route to the far north.

## Trees and Moisture

An averge size oak or elm bears each season approximately 5 million leaves according to scientists. Patched together, these leaves would cover five acres, and they are constantly giving off moisture—perspiring, you might say.

On a fairly hot dry day, for every one million leaves about a ton of water will be given off. Therefore, you can see what need trees have of water. Water, air and a few minerals that are in the ground—which minerals the tree imbibes, thinly diluted in its water—are what builds a great tree.

And here is a thing to remember, for it is essential in knowing how to prune a tree. The roots of almost all trees extend as widely and as deeply as the branches and leaves; to have a certain amount of leaves and branches you must have a corresponding amount of roots to nourish them.

## Honors for Superior Pupils

Two High School pupils of Superior, Ada Bertagnolli and Alfred Niederaufner, will be awarded Scholarships at the University of Wyoming. Ada had the highest average in the class while Alfred carried similar honors for the boys in the Seniors. They will be exempt from all university fees during the four years at Laramie. The Scholarships are given to the boy and girl who attained the best record throughout their High School work as measured by Scholarship and initiative.

## Blood Transfusion

Some years ago, away back when,
I loaned a ten spot to a friend.
And recently, when times got tough,
I rode him hard and rode him rough.
And when he paid me back today
He had to say his little say.
He said with face both long and funny:
"To pay you, now, is real blood money."
Did he get red? In great confusion?
When I said: "Yes, it's blood transfusion."

### Something of a Job

Famous Explorer: "On my last hunting trip I bagged two immense elephants."

Flapper: "How thrilling! Did you have much trouble getting them into the bags?"

# » » Of Interest to Women « «

## Setting the Table and Serving the Dinner

WHETHER it be breakfast, luncheon or dinner the first essential of successful serving is well-ironed linen and pretty dishes.

Crystal and glassware are meant to glisten, and silverware to shine, so have the cloth and polish always handy.

One general rule may be given for setting the table for any meal—the silverware is placed according to courses with the spoon or fork to be used first on the outside and the one to be used last nearest the plate. Of course only the pieces needed for the meal are set. Service for dinner will be described here since it is the most complicated and can be applied to other meals.

Forks are placed at the left of the plate, knives and spoons at the right. If a salad is served between the meat and dessert courses the salad fork rests next to the plate, with the dinner fork to its left. On the left of the dinner fork lies the fish fork, while at the right of the plate is the dinner knife with fish knife next. Spoons are in line with the knives—soup spoon, cocktail spoon, just as they are needed. All the cutlery is placed one inch from the edge of the table in an absolutely straight line. fork prongs up and cutting edge of knives turned toward plate. At the tip of the dinner knife stands the tumbler, or goblet if it is a formal dinner. To the right and slightly below the tumbler stand the wine glasses. A bread and butter plate is a faux pas at dinner, but for breakfast or luncheon should be set at the left of the forks. with the spreader resting on it at right angles to the cutlery. Below it is the napkin, folded simply, never in "different" ways.

Cocktails should be already on the table when the guests are seated. If there is a waitress the water should be poured after the guests are seated, the glass filled to about one-half inch from top. The waitress stands at the right of each guest and reaches for the glass with her left hand. When a waitress is not employed water may be poured just before dinner is announced to save confusion. On removing cocktail glasses the plates on which they rest should be left or replaced by other service plates on which are set the soup dishes. Fish follows in turn, then the dinner plate. The meat may be carved in the kitchen and passed by the waitress to each person in turn for him to help himself, then put on the serving table. Dishes of vegetables are passed in the same manner and may be left on the dinner table itself so that guests may take a second helping. If the meat is carved by the host at the table the waitress stands at the right of the host to receive each dinner plate, carries it to the hostess' left and places it in front of her. When the hostess has served the vegetables the waitress then removes the plate from the hostess' right to give to the first guest on the host's right. Where a waitress or maid is not present serving can be simplified by the use of a tea wagon and serving meat and vegetables in the kitchen. The prize for taste ever goes to the well-cooked dinner that causes the least confusion. Omit some of the courses if a maid is not present to place and remove the many dishes; nothing is more unpleasant than a hostess who turns into a waitress for the whole course of the meal.

A small salad may be served with the meat course to be eaten between it and dessert. Salad plates may even be put on the table before the guests sit down, but later will insure cool, crisp lettuce and what other green the salad consists of. Salad plates top the dinner plate and are removed with it as are salts and peppers, vegetable dishes, relishes—everything, but the table center and glasses. Incidentally, the table center should be low so that guests may converse freely without flowers obstructing their view. Fresh flowers grace any table. chosen to harmonize with or form a pretty contrast to the china. Dessert is prepared for serving either before dinner or at the serving table. The spoon or fork required—both for a pudding are desirable—is placed at the same time as the dessert, not before. Coffee is served in the living-room.

A plate is always passed from the right of the waitress to the left of the person being served, and removed from the right of the guest to the left of the waitress. So it is the proper rotation for a dinner party to serve the guest on the host's right, thence along that side of the table, then the guest on the hostess' right, thence down that side. Hostess and host are then served. A cloth for handling dishes is used, but do be sure it is snowy white. Poor material that acquires a "grey" look with washing is unsightly.

Little things that make for success are shakers well filled with free-running salt and pepper, the cocktail ice-cold and the soup hot. Firm cold fruit in just the right amount of sweet-and-sour syrup will delight anyone. It is a challenge, too, of course, to bring on tender fowl or meat and nicely-seasoned vegetables topped off with a pie-like-mother-used-to-make, delicious frozen pudding or those tempting "crackers and——" that find favor among many these days.

## Choice Recipes

LEMON CREAM PIE

2 cups milk
1 cup sugar
3 tbsps. pastry flour
1 tbsp. cornstarch
⅓ cup lemon juice
Grated rind of one lemon
1 tbsp. butter
¼ tsp. salt
3 egg yolks

Heat the milk in saucepan on LOW heat. Mix sugar, flour and cornstarch by sifting together. Add to hot milk and stir until ingredients are blended to a smooth paste. Then add lemon juice and rind. Mix well and cook on LOW until thickened. Lastly, add well-beaten egg yolks and butter. Continue cooking for three minutes. Let cool and pour into pastry shell and cover with meringue.

TUNA A LA KING

1 can white tuna fish
½ cup mushrooms
2 cups milk
1 pimiento
1 green pepper

Shred tuna fish and combine with green pepper and pimiento. Add mushrooms which have been diced and browned in butter. Add milk to this mixture when boiling, thicken with flour and milk thickening.

PINEAPPLE FRITTERS

1 cup flour
1½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
2 eggs
½ cup milk
1 tsp. fat, melted
1 cup diced, drained canned pineapple

Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Add eggs and milk. Beat 3 minutes. Add other ingredients. Drop by tablespoons into hot, deep fat. Cook until well browned on all sides. Remove and let drain. Serve hot.

## New Ways With Eggs

BEAT UP 3 eggs and add 1 teaspoonful curry powder, a little pepper and salt, and milk. Put 1 ounce butter in a frying pan and when melted, pour in the egg mixture. Stir with a fork until set, and serve on buttered toast.

HARD BOIL 4 or 6 eggs. Skin and shell, remove skins from the same number of sausages, add a little powdered sage, and mould round eggs. Cover with breadcrumbs and fry in hot fat.

MELT 1 OUNCE OF BUTTER in small casserole; break 2 eggs and cook until set. Mash a small quantity of potatoes and place on top of the eggs. Grate a small piece of cheese over the top and bake until brown.

PUT SOME TOMATOES in a buttered pie-dish and sprinkle with grated cheese. Cook in an oven for 10 minutes, then break an egg for each person on top, add pepper and salt, and cook.

## Women's Activities

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New Rochelle, N. Y., who recently listed the ten foremost women of the world, says that President Roosevelt is beyond question the greatest of living men. His qualities are such, she claims, that there are no other nine men in the world worthy to be in the same list with him, so that a list of the ten greatest men in the world was impossible to compile. She is a Republican.

A world mountain-climbing record for women was claimed recently in behalf of Mrs. Willy Lance, who, accompanied by her husband and four others, reached a height of 20,992 feet in an attempt to scale Mount Aconcagua in the Andes between Chile and Argentina.

One of the oldest women in the United States is Mrs. Mary Michaels, 103 years of age, of Punxsutawney, Pa. She has two sisters, Mrs. Amanda Hartnett of Chicago who is 101, and Mrs. Mathilda Michael of Curwensville, Pa., who is 93.

Mrs. J. C. Hackley, aged 76, of Moberly, Mo., is building a combination private chapel, shrine and home from the wreckage of the old Episcopal church which she attended for fifty-four years. She plans to have a cross atop the structure and a neon sign proclaiming: "Peace on earth."

A penniless and obscure widow, Mrs. Irene Davis, who successfully battled poverty, has been honored with the title of "Alabama's Most Courageous Woman for 1934." With a $100 federal loan and unceasing toil, she showed a good surplus on her farm near Greenville.

Miss Louella Cable is regarded as "Washington's outstanding woman authority on fish." She is secretary to Elmer Higgins, scientific division chief of the bureau of fisheries. In addition to her scientific work, Miss Cable draws and paints sea life scenes for the department.

Dissatisfied with the appearance of 5th avenue in New York City, Mme. Berthe Jean le Marlaine hired six men to swab the block in which her perfume shop is located. She was on hand at 7:30 in the morning to watch the process, which involved the use of soap and water.

Edward Attery, Merrill, Wisconsin, age 85, has received three letters a week for more than sixty years from his mother, age 106. Every letter has concluded, "be a good boy and take care of yourself." Mothers are always the same and their children are always children to them.

Mrs. Harry C. Hunt, of Unga, Alaska, gave birth to twins while at sea, with no doctor or nurse

aboard. The ship's captain substituted. The vessel reached Dutch Harbor three days later, when mother and children were transferred to a hospital and everything was lovely.

## Household Hints

CLEANING SUGGESTIONS

Some morning, in the very near future, you will be moving furniture, taking up rugs, washing blankets, packing and unpacking, and going through the usual program of Spring cleaning. Blankets are a big problem, so here is a suggestion:

To wash blankets choose a sunny, windy day. Then slice half a pound of good soap into two quarts of hot water. Set this mixture on stove, and stir till every particle of soap is dissolved. Then pour lather into a tub of cold water and add four tablespoonfuls of powdered borax. Soak the blankets in the tub all night. Next day wash them in the same water.

Squeeze the blankets, but never rub them, and if very soiled use a second tub of water. Wring out the water by hand. Rinsing must be thorough in two lots of lukewarm water. Turn the blankets frequently, drying in the strong sunshine.

The addition of a little blue to the washing water will help to correct any yellow tinge. The quantities of soap and borax given above are sufficient to wash four blankets.

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Then there is always the glassware problem. It's a joy to see sparkling glassware, but a fright when it's streaked! Try this:

To make glassware glisten, after washing, rinse in hot water and then place in cold water in which a handful of starch has been dissolved. Drain on towels until quite dry, and polish with a dry cloth.

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There is no better place for left-over vegetables than in a pot of soup.

A teaspoon of molasses added to the griddle cake batter will make the cakes brown nicely.

A few tablespoons of catsup in the pan with the baked fish will give a pleasing flavor.

Flaked salmon, chopped sweet pickles and quartered hard-boiled eggs served on a bed of crisp lettuce with mayonnaise atop makes a delightful salad.

Place a few pieces of raw potato in the soup or gravy that is too salty and let them remain for a few minutes. A great deal of the salty flavor will be absorbed.

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Always wash strawberries before hulling so that no juice will be wasted.

Always wash asparagus and spinach thoroughly before cooking. One of the reasons spinach has come in for so much personal dislike in spite of its official good standing is that it often is gritty and unpleasant to eat. Decorate the spinach, too, with slices of hard-boiled eggs, and cream it during its final moments on the stove.

## Flag Day—June 14th, 1935

FRIDAY, June 14th, will be Flag Day and the brief story painted here is self-explanatory of the big event:

HOW WE GOT THE STARS AND STRIPES

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, passed a resolution providing "that the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." Betsy Ross, a young widow of Philadelphia, made the first flag of this design about a year earlier, and is said to have suggested the use of five-pointed stars, arranged in a circle.

Vermont and Kentucky having been admitted to the Union, Congress provided, in 1794, for a flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. This remained the national flag until 1818, when another Congressional act reduced the number of stripes to thirteen, increased the stars to twenty and provided that in the future one star should be added for each new state admitted to the Union.

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THE FLAG

By ARTHUR MACY

*(In "Youths' Companion")*

Here comes the flag
Hail it!
Who dares to drag
Or trail it?
Give it hurrahs—
Three for the stars.
Three for the bars.
Uncover your head to it!
The soldiers who tread to it
Shout at the sight of it,
The justice and right of it,
The unsullied white of it,
The blue and the red of it,
And tyranny's dread of it!

Here comes the flag!
Cheer it!
Valley and crag
Shall hear it.
Fathers shall bless it,
Children caress it,
All shall maintain it,
No one shall stain it.

Cheers for the sailors that fought on the wave for it,
Cheers for the soldiers that always were brave for it,
Tears for the men that went down to the grave for it.
Here comes the flag!

# » » » Our Young Women « « «

## Fads and Fancies in Summer Wear

NEW street and sports hats come in all the flattering new spring pastels—wood violet, pistachio green, bonbon pink, and watery blue. There are two styles, the brimmed model and the softer bonnet type with a bow in front.

A large New York store states its big volume of early millinery sales has so far been done on pastel felts, this no doubt due to the backward season, too cold to trust the straws out in the open. The same reason has held back Spring and Summer suit wear, tweeds still warding off the cold.

Printed silk accessories to accent all your plain colored dresses are ready. The most effective day time duets are the matching belts and neck scarves. You will find them in all bright colors—orange scarlet, green, all shades of blue and pink. The belts are stiff and some of the neckerchiefs are fringed.

When the warm spell does reach us, watch out for (daytime and afternoon use) sheers, prints, crepes, jacket types, separate frocks, also a group of white costumes. In the sheers, much shirring will appear in yokes, collars, pockets, panels, shoulder sections, etc., all with the idea of creating bloused bodice shapings.

In the recent Easter "parade" in New York, fashion experts who viewed the immense throng reached the following conclusions:

As a basic color women stuck to dark blue. But scattered throughout the throng there was quite a bit of gray; a lovely soft green also stood out conspicuously. It was where accessories were concerned that the most startling colors were noted. Yellows clamored for attention. They were used in hats, scarfs and even gloves. Here and there was a touch of lavender. Pink was frequently in evidence in blouses and neckwear.

Yes, women are taking to shorter, fuller skirts. Where there was not ample room for walking, they were modestly slit.

Navy hosiery to match their blue footwear is quite smart in the East but to be effective the stockings must be sheer.

A warm look is given to gray suits by touches of red. A gray tailored suit made with a gray hat is accented by feathery red carnations on the hat and a knot of the flowers at the coat lapel.

A nice companion for a tailored suit or frock is a bag of black calf trimmed with narrow bands of petit point inlay. Gold metal bands form the top clasp.

No wrinkles mar the beautiful surface of lace. This makes the lace ensemble good for travelers. A charming model is in a fine black lace of the Chantilly type. Coral velvet, emerging in a tailored bow at the base of the deep decolletage in back, marks the waistline.

It isn't all straws in the millinery world—a glance at the shops reveals plenty of felt. Nice for the more mature type is a brimmed hat of red felt with upturned brim in back. The hat is stitched all over in blue stripes and has navy grosgrain ribbon bows and band.

White washable doe-skin gloves in eight buttons were away in the lead in the late Easter parade. They were softly crushed at the wrist, worn with coats, suits or printed ensembles. Bright chamois tones were also quite noticeable, these in pigskin and kid.

Abroad, the newest and smartest gloves are long and skin-tight clear to the elbows.

## Chinese Girl Students Found Sorority at Michigan University

Helen J. Vong, Pearl L. Chen, Lily Wang and Lilian Y. Wang, four Chinese girl students at Ann Arbor, Michigan University, founded the other day, with high patriotic hopes, a branch of the Sigma Sigma Phi, the first sorority of their nationals in the United States, the first named young lady being President of the organization. Most of the Chinese women students here are studying education, medicine, public health or sociological subjects, their object being, upon their return to their native land, to aid in its rebuilding. News report states they are exceptionally earnest in this effort and many of them come from families which already exert considerable political and economic influence in their local communities.

## Spelling Contest, Carbon County

In the 14th annual Spelling Contest of Carbon County held at Rawlins May 1st, Helen Wist, 7th grade, Hanna School, won third place.

## Sarah Sinn Competes In Typewriting Contest

Sarah Sinn, junior pupil Rock Springs High School, competed with 120 students representing High Schools of five adjoining states in the inter-school typewriting contest at Greeley, Colorado, May 2nd and 3rd, and won third place. She achieved the highest record for speed also. Sarah is a daughter of Mr. Y. C. Sinn, employed in Mine No. 8 here.

## Girl Scout Notes

The National Convention of Girl Scouts will be held in October next at San Francisco, California, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover (past president) with Mrs. Paul Shoup and others have already been selected as co-workers on the many details involved.

The Regional Conference for the Rocky Mountain district of Girl Scouts will be held in Rock Springs in 1936. No date has as yet been assigned. The 1935 Session was held in Salt Lake City upon which occasion the above decision was reached.

## Trees Need Not Walk the Earth

*By* DAVID ROSS

Trees need not walk the earth
For beauty or for bread;
Beauty will come to them where they stand;
Here in these quiet groves
Is no pride of ancestry:
A birch may wear no less the morning than the oak:
Here are no heirlooms save those of loveliness.
In which all trees are kingly in their heritage of grace;
Here is but beauty's wisdom
In which all trees are wise.
Trees need not walk the earth
For beauty or for bread;
Beauty will come to them
In the sunlight,
In the rainbow,
In the lilac-haunted rain;
And bread will come to them as beauty came:
In the sunlight,
In the rainbow,
In the rain.

## World's Biggest Bells

Moscow's monster bell, known as the "Tsar Kolokol," Emperor of Bells, weighs as much as 200 dray horses and is of such tremendous proportions that it is actually used as a chapel. There are various stories about its origin. One is that it was cast in 1733 by order of Empress Anne and that it remained on the earth 103 years, being finally raised in 1836 by Emperor Nicholas and placed upon a small circular wall in the Kremlin. The bell is about 19 feet high, 6 feet 9 inches in circumference, and its sides have a thickness of 2 feet.

There is also a story to the effect that it was originally hung on beams which later were destroyed by fire, causing the bell to fall and crack. Another story say that this crack occurred in the furnace and that the bell was never actually hung or rung.

The second largest bell in the world, and the largest in actual use, is said to be the one that hangs in the Cathedral at Moscow and which is estimated to weigh about 125 tons. It is rung twice a year. The "Great Bell of China," in Peking, weighs about 60 tons, and there is a bell in the Monastery at Chi-On, in Kioto, Japan, which is said to weigh between 80 and 90 tons.

## Obituary of John Robert Dexter

The death of John Robert Dexter, after an illness of several weeks due to heart trouble, was a sad blow to the community of Hanna. He died in the L. D. S. Hospital in Salt Lake City on April 18, his parents being with him when the end came.

The funeral was conducted by two L. D. S. elders from Rock Springs at the Methodist Church in Hanna, assisted by the Methodist choir, interment made in the Hanna cemetery.

*John Robert Dexter*

John was born in Salt Lake September 13, 1917, most of his life having been spent in Hanna where he attended school and would have been a graduate of the Senior class of the Hanna High School on May 24. He was very active in school affairs being Cheer Leader in 1933-1934, Assistant Business Manager of the High School Annual and a member of the Pioneer staff. He was an active Boy Scout having a life membership pin. He was a member of the First Aid Team for three years, being captain of the winning team last year, and was also a member of the Pythian Sisters Drum and Bugle Corps.

John leaves to mourn his passing, his mother and father, three brothers and one sister, besides other relatives and a host of friends.

The deceased was a grandson of the late John Dexter, formerly of Almy, and his grandfather, Robert Jack, was an early pioneer of Wyoming. His father, John Dexter, has worked for The Union Pacific Coal Company since 1908.

# » » » Our Little Folks « « «

## Mandarins

This game is suitable, both for children and adults. If a choir or young peoples' party threatens to die an early death, try it. Ten or more players are necessary. One player recites the verse, "My ship's home from China,

With a cargo of tea,
And plenty of presents.
And nice things for me.
She's brought me a fan,
Just think of my bliss!
I fan myself daily like this."

When she comes to the words, "like this," she moves her *right* hand in the motion of fanning. The other players imitate her.

The next player sings the verse, changing "a fan" to "two fans," and moves both hands as if fanning.

A third player changes "two fans" to "three fans," and moves two hands and her *right* foot.

The fourth verse has "four fans," and hands and both feet are moved.

The fifth fan is the head. The hands, feet and head must be moved in order: right hand, left hand, right foot, left foot, head. Each player must imitate perfectly or be eliminated from the game.

The game may be changed easily by substituting imitation of other things for fans, such as a typewriter. pen. piano, bicycle.

## What's a Billion?

Sure—it's one thousand million. Our government is collecting taxes of several billion dollars from us each year and spending more billions than it collects from us.

Well. let us suppose that you can count faster than most people—the record is somewhere between 160 and 170 per minute. Let's suppose you can count 200 per minute from 1 to 200. day in and day out. The first hour you will have reached 12,000 and the first day (24 hours) 288,000 and at the end of 365 days only 105,120,000. So-o-o. you will see that you will still be at the job a little over 9½ years hence, if the N. R. A. hasn't stopped you or if you haven't gone GaGa long before.

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Which is the toe that never suffers from chilblains?
The mistletoe.
What is the centre of gravity?
The letter V.
When is a boy like a small bucket?
When he is a little pale (pail).
Why is a beehive like a spectator?
Because it is a beholder (bee holder).

## Some More in Nines

$1\times9+2=11$
$12\times9+3=111$
$123\times9+4=1111$
$1234\times9+5=11111$
$12345\times9+6=111111$
$123456\times9+7=1111111$
$1234567\times9+8=11111111$
$12345678\times9+9=111111111$

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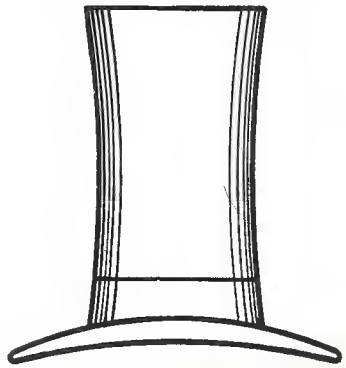
$1\times8+1=9$
$12\times8+2=98$
$123\times8+3=987$
$1234\times8+4=9876$
$12345\times8+5=98765$
$123456\times8+6=987654$
$1234567\times8+7=9876543$
$12345678\times8+8=98765432$
$123456789\times8+9=987654321$

## Seeing is Believing



*Okeh! Is the height of the hat greater than the length of the brim?*

## Here's Another—Try It?

Put down any two numbers.
(Preferably below ten.)
Double either one of them.
Add five.
Multiply by five.
Add the other number.
Subtract twenty-five.
The answer will be the original two numbers.

---

### To Make it Even

A little boy of 4 recently came home from his kindergarten class with his nose severely scratched, when the following dialog took place between the boy and his mother:

"Who did that to your face?"

"Rosemary did it."

"Why did she do it?"

"Because I smacked her."

"But you mustn't smack little girls."

"Well, all the other boys were fighting and there wasn't one left for me, so I had to fight Rosemary."

### BUTTERFLIES WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER

The proud father of a young son came home one evening to find him with a small collection of moths and butterflies he had caught that day.

"Daddy, isn't this one beautiful? What's its name?"

"Some kind of a moth but I don't know its name." Then thinking to make a great entomologist out of the young hopeful, he added: "Go to the library tomorrow and get a book on moths and then you can learn about them and teach me."

The next evening he found the boy deeply absorbed in a book entitled "*Mothers and Those About to Become Mothers.*"

### JEALOUS

A certain little girl was discovered by her mother engaged in a spirited encounter with a small friend who had got considerably worsted in the engagement.

"Don't you know, dear," said the mother, "that it is very wicked to behave so? It was Satan that put it into your head to pull Elsie's hair."

"Well, perhaps it was," the child admitted, "but kicking her shins was entirely my own idea."

# Boy Scout Activities

THE interesting paragraph below was clipped from a late Canadian daily and covers the movements in that country of the Chief Scout and founder of the organization:

"As spry as any of the two and a half million Boy Scouts under his leadership in all parts of the world, Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and founder of the movement 27 years ago, stepped on British soil again at Victoria, B. C. The 78-year-old Scout leader, one of the world's best known and best loved characters, stepped from the Canadian Pacific coastal liner, Princess Charlotte, with Lady Baden-Powell, head of the Girl Guides organization, their two daughters, Hon. Heather and Hon. Betty, Col. Granville Walton, head of the International Rovers Association, and Mrs. Walton. They arrived from San Francisco by way of Seattle after crossing from Australia and New Zealand.

"Greeted at the dock by Scouts and Girl Guides and officials of the movement including Sir Frank Barnard, of Victoria, representing the Canadian General Council; William Solway, Vancouver, executive commissioner for B. C., and Mrs. Alan Merkill, Victoria, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell and their daughters motored to Government House to be the guests of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. Fordham Johnson.

"Seriously ill a year ago, Lord Baden-Powell showed no signs of it as he landed. The trip, Lady Baden-Powell said, apparently was 'just what he needed.' They left England last October and had a busy tour to Gibraltar, India, Ceylon, the Malay Straits and the Antipodes. At Melbourne, the Chief Scout greeted 11,000 Scouts from forty-seven different countries in a jamboree held as part of the Continental celebration, while Lady Baden-Powell welcomed almost as many Girl Guides during her travels."

Their visit in Canada was completed May 26th, upon which date they sailed from Montreal to their home in England.

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At a Court of Honor held at the L. D. S. Church on April 19, Tenderfoot badges were presented to the Boy Scouts named:

Darwin Christofferson, Rockwell Sorenson, Allen Field, West. Dunn, Harold Bean, all of Troop 172.

Jack Wanner, David Weiss, Robert Beveridge, of Troop 168.

John Seale, John Ballen, George Smith, of Troop 169.

Second-class badges were awarded to: Wallace Dupape, Henry Dupape, Andrew Kouris, Thomas Stewart, of Reliance.

John Davis, of Troop 168. Robert Yee Litt, of Troop 170.

---

Wallace Chambers (Troop 168) was signally honored by receipt of a First-Class badge and Paul Yedinak likewise got a Star Scout award.

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Merit badges went to Keith Field (Troop 172), Paul Yedinak (Troop 169), Jack Breihan, John Lee, Danl. Hoffman, Billy Palmer, Danl. Cohen, Wallace Chambers, all of Troop 168.

The Court was highly successful, a large and enthusiastic audience attending, and the evening entertainment wound up with a ceremony depicting the development of our American flag down through the years.

### UNDOUBTEDLY

Applicant (for position of office boy): "I may say I'm pretty smart. I've won several prizes in crossword and word-picture competition lately."

Employer: "Yes, but I want someone who can be smart during office hours."

"This was during office hours."

### NOT EVEN A CACKLE

Neighbor—How is that incubator doing that you bought?

Mrs. Newbride—I suppose it's all right, but I'm a little worried about it. It hasn't laid a single egg yet.

## Boy Scout Handbook Presented To President Roosevelt

On April 13th last, there was presented to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, at the White House, the five millionth copy (specially bound) of the Scouts Handbook for Boys, there being inscribed on the fly-leaf of the book the following dedication:

"This
5,000,000th copy of the
Handbook for Boys,
The Manual which has guided, taught and inspired
the Boy Scouts of this country during the past
25 years,
is presented to
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States,
Honorary President of the Boy Scout Movement,
Scout Leader for fourteen years,
in affection and respect
by the
6,425,511 past and present members of the
Boy Scouts of America."

The presentation was made by Mr. William D. Murray, Chairman of the Editorial Board, under whose leadership 58 printings of the Handbook have been produced since its first publication in 1911. Accompanying Mr. Murray were Mr. Frank Presbrey, Vice President of the Scouts of America. Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, and four Eagle Scouts of Washington, D. C., the latter serving as Guard of Honor for the occasion.

### CHICKEN POX PERHAPS

"I want to get a good novel to read on the train —something pathetic," said the woman to a book salesman. "Let me see, how would 'The Last Days of Pompeii' do?" asked the salesman. "'Pompeii?' I never heard of him. What did he die of?" "I'm not quite sure, ma'am," replied the salesman, "some kind of eruption, I believe."

### THE CLOCK STRIKES DUMB

Author: "This is the plot of my story. A midnight scene. Two burglars creep stealthily towards the house. They climb a wall, force open a window, enter the room! The clock strikes one . . ."

She (breathlessly): "Which one?"

# News About All of Us

## Rock Springs

Arthur Clegg is confined to his home with lagrippe.

Mrs. Andrew Peternell visited at the John Kobler home in Winton.

Mrs. Fred Robinson of Superior visited here at the William Matthew home.

Peter Zivoljich has returned from a business trip to Phoenix, Arizona.

Harry Rennie and Joe Tomsich, Jr. have accepted employment in No. 4 Mine.

Miss Flora Carter is visiting relatives in Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Edward Parr was called to Salt Lake City, Utah, by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Grace Jackson.

Miss Vera Maki has returned from a visit in Cheyenne.

Mr. A. M. Willson is quite ill at his home on Paulson Avenue.

Mrs. Sam Stark, of Boulder, visited here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Raino Matson.

Mrs. D. V. Bell entertained the members of the Methodist Ladies Aid at her home on Pilot Butte Avenue.

Mrs. Ralph Buxton entertained at a family dinner in honor of Mrs. Thomas Scott of Longview, Washington.

Mrs. Clyde Sheets visited at the Hansen home in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Johnson have returned to Salt Lake City, Utah, after having visited their son, Clarence Johnson.

George Blakely was confined to his home for a week with an attack of the flu.

Martin Sturman, Jr. and John Popp have accepted employment in No. 8 Mine.

## Reliance

Mrs. Sarah Dunn left for her home in Cokeville after visiting with her sister, Mrs. Jane Robertson, here.

Mr. John Meeks has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell and family of Dines visited at the A. J. Bevola home recently.

The Walt Johnson family are proud owners of a new DeSoto.

Mrs. Edward Vollack is visiting relatives in Los Angeles, California.

Ellen Mitchelson is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Evans and family of Iowa have returned here to make their home after several months' absence.

Mrs. R. Ebeling entertained at a luncheon May 9th honoring Mrs. Tom. Butler, Jr., whose birthday fell on that day. She also entertained for Marlene Scholls whose birthday was also that day.

Mrs. D. Baxter has returned to her home after visiting for the past month in Ogden.

Mr. William Stack has returned from Washington. Mrs. Stack and son, James, remained there where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinter and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Menghini of Rock Springs visited at the James Kelley home here.

The Junior Prom is to be held May 10th at the Reliance gymnasium.

An Operetta, "The Ghost of Lollypop Land," was held here by the pupils of Reliance school. It was directed by the Misses Porter, R. Achenback and George. It was enjoyed by all attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Burress and daughter of Winton are now residing here.

Cecil McComas is now at home from the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs where he was a patient.

Mr. R. Ebeling, butcher in the store here, was on the sick list but is now able to be at work again.

Eugene Martin of Colorado is now working in the mines here. He is the son of Mrs. Wm. Martin.

## Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Kurtz of Reliance were recent dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keeney.

The many friends of Luigi Birleffi, who underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital some

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time ago, are glad to know he has returned home and is improving rapidly.

Miss Sarah Davis and Mr. Clifford Robinson, both of Superior, were married in Ogden, Utah, on Sunday, April 7. Their many friends wish them a pleasant married life. They will make their home in Superior.

At the regular meeting of the Superior P. T. A. held Wednesday evening, April 17, 1935, Mr. H. A. Wylam was elected president; Mrs. L. E. Harris, vice president; Mrs. Thomas Lavery, secretary, and Mr. W. H. Richardson was reelected treasurer.

Mayor Walter Muir of Rock Springs was a recent visitor at the home of Mayor Joe Bertagnolli of South Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pelligrini of Daniel were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Pelligrini.

Miss Josephine Rauzi of Superior and Mr. Kenneth Carmichael of Denver were married in Rock Springs, Sunday, April 21. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael will make their home in Denver.

Miss Florence Gates who is attending the University of Wyoming recently visited friends and relatives in Superior.

Miss Doris Robinson of Rawlins visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson, Saturday and Sunday, April 20th and 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. Beagle of Pinedale were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thomas during the month.

George Cottrell has returned home from the Wyoming General Hospital where he underwent a major operation. He is improving nicely.

Harry Faddis, for many years a resident of Superior, has been transferred to Reliance.

Mrs. Ida Angeli and Mr. Harry Cassari of Superior were married in Rock Springs, Sunday, April 28. Mr. and Mrs. Cassari are well known in Superior. The community extends the best of wishes to the contracting parties.

## Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Todd of Daniel, Wyoming, visited at the home of Frank Franch here.

The Woman's Club held their monthly business meeting and are planning the Annual Banquet in honor of their husbands, which will be held May 17, 1935.

Mrs. Pete Uram spent a short vacation in Denver, Colorado; while there she attended the graduation of her sister, Miss Josephine Brack, from the St. Joseph Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Medill of Rock Springs visited at the home of George Hansen.

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher are sporting a new LaFayette car.

Mrs. Viola Reese and children visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wise.

Mr. Archie Buchanan, who was operated on for appendicitis, has returned home from the hospital and is recovering nicely.

A large number of Winton people attended the Junior Prom held at the Reliance High School, May 10, 1935.

Miss Hilda Hudson of Hanna, Wyoming spent a weekend visiting at the home of Andy Royce and family.

Tom and George Seivert are driving a new Chrysler sedan.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Finnan, former residents of Winton, have returned here from Montana to make their home.

The Boy Scout card party was held in the Community House—a nice crowd attended and a delicious lunch was served at the close of the games.

Little Violet Herd entertained a number of her friends at a birthday party; games and a nice lunch was enjoyed by those present and Violet received many gifts.

Mrs. Robert Slaughter went to Rawlins to attend a Democratic meeting.

Miss Mary McDonald has entered nurses training in the hospital at Rock Springs, Wyoming.

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## Hanna

Mrs. Hannah Dickinson entertained the Eastern Star Kensington at her home May 2.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Leake are vacationing at Memphis, Tennessee, with relatives.

Mrs. James Morgan of Cheyenne, visited here for a few days, renewing old acquaintances. She was enroute from California, where she was called by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Redmond. Mrs. Morgan will be remembered as Miss Marybell Crilley.

The sudden death of Miss Lena Tikkenen at Rawlins was a shock to her relatives and many friends of Hanna. She was stricken with a heart attack and was ill only a few hours. Funeral services were conducted at the Methodist Church at Hanna and interment in the Hanna cemetery.

Among the Hanna people who attended the funeral at Rawlins of Charles Hennessey of Shirley, Wyoming, were: Mr. and Mrs. M. Park and sons, Miss Edna Klaseen, Mrs. Frank Amoss and Mrs. Henry Jones.

The High School Glee Club, under the direction of Miss Kathleen Ferguson, put on the operetta, "Bits O' Blarney" at the theater. It was very well presented and enjoyed by a large attendance.

The wedding of Miss Elvira Edlund, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Edlund of Hanna, and Francis DeLannoy of Rawlins was solemnized at St. Mark's Church at 5 o'clock P. M. Monday, April 22nd. The wedding march was played by Mr. George Samuels. The bride, who wore pink taffeta and carried white roses, entered on the arm of her father, preceded by her bride's maid, Jane Wales, and maid of honor, Ellen Edlund. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Roy Nelson. The service was read by Rev. Evjen.

Mrs. Hugh Renny left for Andover, Massachusetts, after receiving a message notifying of the death of Mr. Renny's sister, Mrs. R. Fairweather.

Mrs. Ed. Attryde is convalescing from an operation performed at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. Grant Merill of Platteville, Colorado, is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. T. D. Mangan.

Mrs. Y. Ekman entertained the Sewing Club on April 25th at her home.

The Pythian Sisters' Lodge members entertained at a tea at the Community Hall on April 25th in honor of their Grand Chief, Mrs. Wilma Pope of Laramie. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Iceberg, also of Laramie.

The Methodist Church Anniversary Dinner was served at the Community Hall on May 10th, commemorating 45 years of Methodism in Hanna. Letters of greeting were received from former pastors who have served in Hanna, and were read by Rev. A. D. Wilson at the dinner. Those sending greetings were: Rev. Johnson, Absher, Peckinpaugh and Kessler. Mr. Sam Dickinson of Berkeley, California also sent greetings. Grace was said by Dr. Konkel of Cheyenne, District Superintendent, and a program of musical numbers and readings followed.

. . . lines of the times

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# The Office Broom

Many of our office hands have taken up tennis and this remark was recently overheard at the Courts at the Barracks: "I'm singularly bad at doubles and doubly had at singles."

Tennis seems to be growing in popularity judging by the number of players out on the Courts these chilly days.

Quite a number of golf fans visited Salt Lake City on May 8th to witness an exhibition game in which Helen Hicks was the center of interest.

"Old Timer", Frank L. McCarty, now a resident of Ogden, was here a few days during May. Frank was formerly Mine Superintendent here and in other districts.

Mr. Thomas Harrison, Sheridan, the new Deputy State Coal Mine Inspector, was a caller at the General offices, being piloted around by his Chief, Hugh McLeod, and Deputy Andy Hamilton of this city.

A soft-ball team has been organized by the young ladies employed in the Rock Springs Store. The girls are practicing diligently and are open for challenges. They claim to have the best pitchers in the city and their catcher, Miss Nelson, is surpassed by none. In one of their games the writer witnessed Miss Sawtelle on the "receiving end" and she was almost perfection in that capacity.

A postal card came few days since from "Bob" Muir. He and his amiable wife were then at Carlsbad, N. M., and they had explored its wonderful caverns. They were enroute to New Orleans, Atlanta, Washington and other eastern cities but fully expected to be at the forthcoming Old Timers 11th Annual Reunion.

"Jim" Sartoris has had published and distributed widely his newest march dedicated to the Old Timers Association. It contains a singing part, the words of which were selected from one of the late David G. Thomas' poems. All bands along the line of the U. P. will be furnished playing parts and it bids fair to be a popular number. Mr. Sartoris has also gained considerable recognition through another composition, the march "Alla Piamontese." His talent as a musical instructor is reflected in his school of music which has turned out 46 contest winners in trumpet, clarinet, violin, trombone and assembly.

*"Jim" Sartoris*

One day recently on the golf-links were noticed Glenn Knox, R. P. Hogan, R. Y. Gibson, W. D. Bryson, Lester Pratt (Kemmerer) and numerous others connected with the coal industry. By the way, the Directors at their last session restored the old name "Dead Horse Canyon Golf Club," and expect in the near future to issue a new and classy membership card emblematic of the name of the club.

Ed. Prieshoff (Accounting Dept.) and his wife spent several week's vacation in California.

### Organizing the Band

The works committee had decided to found a band, and those wishing to join were instructed to complete a form, giving name, department, and instrument preferred, and deposit in a box at the lodge. In due course the welfare official collected the forms and after classifying them, went to interview the blacksmith.

"I see you would like to join the band, and would prefer the cornet," he said. "Have you any particular qualifications?"

"No," said the blacksmith, "but I'd like to learn, and I could put in a good bit of practice."

"The funny thing is," said the official, "that I have forty names here, and you are the only one who wants to play the cornet. All the others have asked for the big drum."

"Well, don't spoil your band for me," said the blacksmith. "Just give me a drum as well!"

### The Last Word

A man who saw a sign "Iron sinks," went inside and remarked that he knew it. The plumber's bright clerk answered: "Yes, and time flies, but wine vaults, sulphur springs, jam rolls, Niagara Falls, moonlight walks, sheep run, holiday trips, rubber tires, and wire stays."

The visitor left, but returned, stuck his head in the door, and yelled: 'Yes, and Marble Busts."

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| Rear Compartment Height Floor to Roof | 46½ | 50¼ | 50 |
| Cushion Width | 42 | 44 | 46¼ |
| Cushion Depth | 18 | 19 | 20½ |
| Height of Back Seat | 24 | 22 | 25 |

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